Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/n330australasianjour28asso

ISTERED UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXVIII.—No 330. MELBOURNE: JUNE 20th, 1913. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE.

PHAR Stomga

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

TRADE MARK A.D. 1715.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

COMPARISON of the "ALLENBURYS" MILK FOODS No. 1 and No. 2, with HUMAN and COW'S MILK, when Mixed Ready for Use.

The No. 1 and No. 2 Foods, when mixed ready for use according to the "Directions," will have a percentage composition at time of consumption, calculated from the known formulæ of the Foods, as below:—

	Cow's Milk.	Human Milk.	Prepared as Directed.		Cow's Milk and Water Equal Parts. (a)
			The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1.	The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2.	
Fat	**3.0**	**3.5**	**3.33**	**3.06**	**1.5**
Casein	3.0	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.5
Albumen	0.5	1.2	1·00	0.81	0.25
Lactose	4.5	6.2	10.20	10.86	2.2
Mineral Matters ...	0.7	0.3	0.67	0.62	0.35
Water	88.3	87.8	83.68	83.65	95.0

(a) The strength usually given to a young infant.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the proportion of Casein in Cow's Milk is greatly in excess, whilst the Albumen and Lactose are deficient. **No dilution of water can correct this.** When cream is added to diluted milk the **proportion of fat can be made correct,** but the deficiency of Milk-Albumen and Lactose is still further exaggerated.

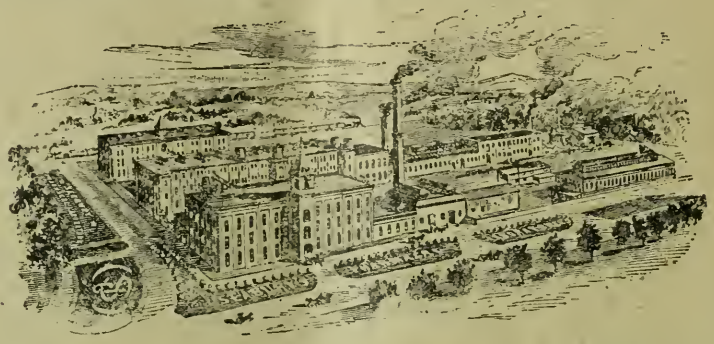
ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED, London and Sydney

Index to Advts. Page 6.

57 Highest Awards over all Competitors

SEABURY'S

PLASTERS & SURGICAL DRESSINGS



NEW YORK

MEAD'S RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER.
SEABURY'S OXIDE ZINC ADHESIVE PLASTER.
SEABURY'S MEDICATED PLASTERS: BELLADONNA, ETC., ETC.
SEABURY'S ABSORBENT COTTON, IN 1, 2, 4, 8 AND 16 OZ. PACKAGES, Full weight, 16 oz. to the pound, exclusive of Carton and Tissue.
SEABURY'S ISINGLASS PLASTER.
SEABURY'S "PERFECTION" CORN PLASTERS.
SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES.
SEABURY'S MEDICATED COTTONS.
SEABURY'S ABSORBENT GAUZES, IN AIRTIGHT ASEPTIC CONTAINERS.
SEABURY'S MUSTARD PLASTERS.
SEABURY'S ASEPTIC LIGATURES, ETC., ETC.

LONDON

Full descriptive Price List with Samples of any of the above sent on application

SYDNEY

SEABURY & JOHNSON

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR GT BRITAIN & COLONIES—

FASSETT & JOHNSON 86 CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON. & 35 BARRACK ST SYDNEY N.S.W.

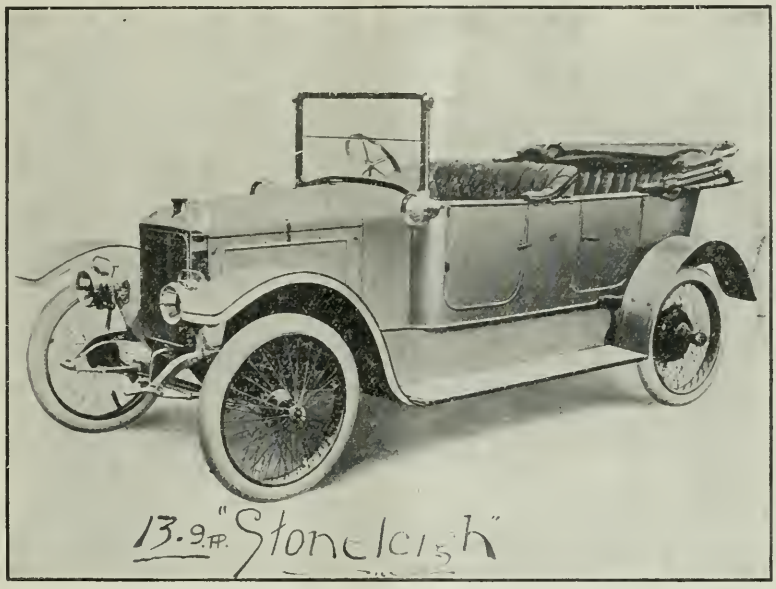
QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Full line of Seabury & Johnston's Standard Goods kept in stock by all the Australian Wholesale Houses.

DOCTORS ! !

Consider this! England's Light Type Car,

The "STONELEIGH"



WEIGHT OF CHASSIS .. 11 cwt.

Daimler Silent Knight Sleeve Valve Engine, Detachable Wire Wheels, Overhead Winding Drive, etc.

PRICE: With full equipment, single seated, to carry 3 ... **£450**
,, ,, double ,, ,, 5 ... **£475**

SOLE AUSTRALIAN AGENTS—

Sunshine Motor Cars

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

SYDNEY. MELBOURNE. BRISBANE.
ADELAIDE and PERTH.

Also Agents for Lanchester, Vauxhall, Delage, Overland and "Little" Cars.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES.

HUGH V. McKAY, Chairman of Directors.

15% Discount

Off HEARNE'S MEDICINES in £5 Parcels

Buyers of £5 PARCELS of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, Frootoids (and any other of Hearne's Medicines) will now be allowed 15% DISCOUNT OFF THE WHOLESALE PRICES for cash with order as follows:—

EXAMPLE No. 1:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
½ " " " " (4/6) @ 48/-	...	1	4 0
		£5	5 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	15 9
Nett	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No. 2:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
2 " " Frootoids (1/6) @ 15/-	...	1	10 0
		£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

Or may be assorted to include any other of Hearne's Medicines in any way to suit your own requirements.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE FREE.

Actual profit on No. 1 Parcel, £1 7s. 9d.; on No. 2 Parcel, £1 11s. 8d., or 7d. per small bottle of Bronchitis Cure—1s. 1d. per large bottle. 5¼d. per bottle of Frootoids. The profit on other Medicines is in the same proportion to their retail prices.

THE DISCOUNTS OFF PARCELS OF £50 WORTH IS 17½%, £100 WORTH 20%.

W. G. HEARNE & CO. Ltd.

GEELONG.

To His Late Majesty, King Edward VII.

BRAND'S

Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up IN GLASS and TINS.

The A1 SAUCE

For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

A FINE TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

Full Price Lists on application to

BRAND & CO. LTD.,

MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

FREE use in Window and on Counter of BELL SHOWCARDS and STANDS, without any obligation of any kind whatsoever.

BELL

Strictly reserved

Profits for You.

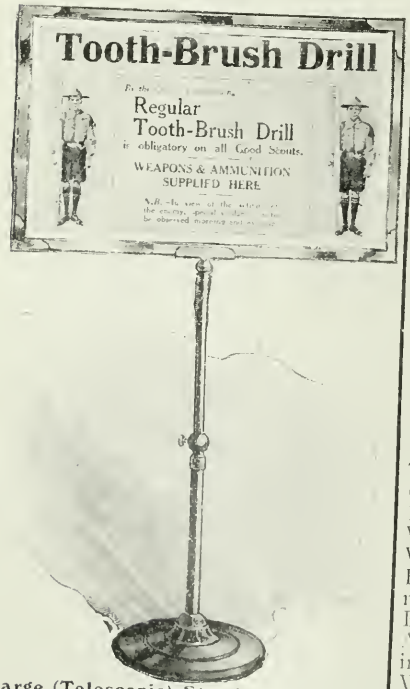
The Bell Services are based upon the knowledge that if a Chemist or Optician wants to build up a sound, progressive business (of the profitable, permanent kind that no competitor can take away) he can use, with very great advantage to his profits, a monthly Service of Seasonable Window and Counter Cards.

We Supply Business-bringing Showcards

of a power and style never before offered to Chemists. **They are all illustrated and worded as if you individually had designed them.**

Chemists the World Over

are realising the fact that showing other proprietors' Showcards is very poor business indeed. They have found by bitter experience that in so doing they have put the stamp of their approval on preparations which have later on been sold by the cutting stores, by drapery houses and grocers at **starvation non-profits**, merely for the exploitation of their own profitable goods.



Large (Telescopic) Stand, with specimen Card (printed in 4 colours). The medium and smaller Stands are on the same model but are not telescopic.

In every Chemists' Shop in the World

there is ready for exploitation a range of profitable goods well worth systematic pushing—things that if sold to the right customer will lead to further sales, and in that way build up a personal profitable business with a property-value in it.

Bell Showcards

HAVE SELLING POWER in them. They all go a big step further than cards with the name of the article, a few trite empty words and the price. This kind of card has little or no pulling power. If custom follows the exhibition of that kind of card, it follows from the goods shown with it and not from the card.

BELL SHOWCARDS interest the reader in some point or points about the trouble from which a possible customer is suffering, or in the necessity or luxury which he can be persuaded to buy.

THE MAIN IDEA of the Bell Service is to give you a Large Card for a **FEATURE TWICE A MONTH.** Each such Card treats of some seasonable profit-making branch of your business. We take in their turn subjects such as Dispensing, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Hair Preparations, Teeth Preparations, Sponges, Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Photography, Bath Requisites, Talcum Powders, Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Skin Preparations, Foods, Spring Wants, Summer Wants, Autumn Wants, Winter Wants, Hot Water Bottles, Cards suggesting Christmas Presents, New Year's Gifts, Easter Greetings, a card to interest Athletes, Household Wants, Shaving Materials, Baby Wants, Nurse Wants, Foot Preparations, as well as Cards drawing attention to ailments such as Colds, Sore Throat, Liver, Rheumatism, etc., etc.

The Large Cards cover t whole range of a Chemist's bu ness, and are all printed in t highest artistic style, with pictur by first-rate artists produced in t improved three-coloured proce with reading matter in two oth colours. No expense is spared t make these Cards so attractiv that they may form the mai feature of your window ever time, and we reckon upon yo changing your window (in part, i not in whole) twice a month.

Of these Cards you get 24 during the year.

THE MEDIUM CARDS (11in. by 7in.) deal with the above subjects also, so that when the season for which the Large Card is suitable is passing away, you can still deal with it in a less prominent manner. They can be used to emphasise, **in the shop,** what has appeared in the window the preceding month. In addition, they deal with other departments of your business which are of lesser importance.

Of these Cards you get 96 during the year.

THE SMALL CARDS (7in. by 5½in.) deal with matters of still less importance. They are reproductions of the large Cards, as well as new Cards, where less wording is advisable.

Of these Cards you get 96 during the year.

The Whole Service

is created by experts (men who have had years of successful experience managing Chemists' businesses and selling goods through window displays and over the counter), and is especially designed:

(a) to make your window attract more people to your shop.

(b) to induce customers to buy **more** and **more profitable** goods when **in** your shop.

We desire to emphasise the fact that all Cards are forcibly worded and with strong selling points; all printed in at least three colours in the most artistic London style;

SHOW CARD SERVICES for CHEMISTS

one Client in a Locality. AND OPTICIANS.

all different, all seasonable: all carrying your own personal message, and together covering the entire range of your business. For every window changed you have **new** cards, **new** styles, **new** colours, and **new** ideas. The Bell Service easily doubles the selling-power of your window and counter, because Bell Cards "shout silently" to the customer in the street, and to the customer in the shop.

The Showstands

we recommend for use with the Service are Nine in number. They are all made of solid brass, heavily nickelled. The Stand for the Large Card (22in. by 14in.) is telescopic (27in. high, opening up to 37in. high), price 12/-.

Two medium-sized stands to hold Card 11in. by 7in., price 6/- each; two small stands, 7in. by 5½in., price 5/6 each; and four clip stands made with our (provisional patent granted) lever clip, 1/3 each. The complete set costs £2 net.

We supply Cards without Stands, but not Stands without Cards.

Everything becomes Your Property.

Nothing is to be returned to us. Your first year's contract gives you enough window-display material for two or three years' steady service.

We are not asking you to add to your stock. Bell Service is to help you to sell the goods already on your shelves, and to sell more profitable goods during the coming year.

OPTICAL SERVICE.

We announce a new series of Bell Window Showcards, covering the entire field of Optics.

All cards (each with one or more selling points in them) are printed in three colours, and together are more than sufficient to give an entire change of window every fortnight for a year. Supplied at prices as under.

We believe that it is necessary for an Optician to have an ample supply of Cards on hand all the time in order to have a systematic change in his window. Pretty much the same people go by a shop window every week, and they soon get tired of seeing the same old wordings. They get "Showcard hardened."

The Bell Set of Optical Cards consists of 104 Cards, costing 15/- net, cash with order; 26 Cards are 11in. by 7in. These are "Principle Cards." Each of them deals with a "first principle" of the selling of glasses, and they should be changed or added to by another "first principle" Card at least once a fortnight.

78 Cards are "Detail" Cards, 7in. by 5½in. They are used (a) to amplify the "Principle Cards," (b) to introduce some new selling-point in connection with the larger Cards, or (c) to give some new general selling-point.

All the Cards are finely printed on thick cardboard with green border; main wording in red, and the subordinate wording in black.

All the wordings have been carefully revised by six of the leading Chemist-Opticians in England, and afterwards their combined ideas have been gone over by one of the leading authorities on Optics.

They are right from the ethical standpoint, and right from the selling standpoint.

All the "Principle" Cards fit the Bell Medium, and all the "Detail" Cards fit the Bell Small Stands.

USE THIS REQUEST FORM.

Request form for Colonial Clients only. A.J.P., 20/6/13.

BELL ADVERTISING CO., 118 Holborn, London, E.C., England.

You may send me/us.....Set of Nine Show Stands (1 large, 2 medium, 2 small, and 4 clips) at a cost of £2, together with three months' supply of Bell Chemists' Showcards at 8/4 per month. I/we enclose remittance for £3 5s. in payment.

*Also set of Bell Optical Cards for which I/we enclose additional remittance of 15s., all upon the understanding that if I/we decide not to accept your Service within fourteen days after receipt of goods, I/we will at the expiration of the said fourteen days advise you: that you will advise me/us as to the disposal of the goods; I/we will then despatch them to any address you give me/us, and you will refund the money paid.

If, after examining the goods, I/we decide to accept your Chemists' Showcard Service, I/we will remit you the sum of £4 4s., being nine months' supply of Cards at 8/4 per month (equivalent to £3 15s.), and 1s. per month for packing and postage of said subsequent nine months' supply.

*If I/we decide not to accept your Optical Cards, I/we will return them to you by mail within 15 days, and it is understood that you at once refund the money paid.

Please ship first consignment through ....
(Give Name of London Shipping House)

* If not required strike out.

Name .....

Address ....

.....

Please stick your label on back.

N.B—BELL SHOWCARD SERVICES are being used all over the United Kingdom and by many leading Australian firms.

Dates and Data about Morphine

1804 SEGUIN discovers a crystalline substance in opium.

1805 SERTURNER recognizes that a crystalline substance is the sleep-producing principle of Opium. He also recognizes the basic nature of this principle, thus discovering the existence of the whole class of alkaloids and "opening a way which has led to great medicinal discoveries." (Clause used by the INSTITUT DE FRANCE in awarding Serturner the Montyon Prize.)

1816 The Name MORPHINE is given to the sleep-producing principle of Opium, being derived from "Morpheus," the Greek god of sleep.

1823 DUMAS and PELLETIER determine the composition of Morphine.

1827 MERCK is the first to manufacture Morphine and to place it on the market for medicinal purposes.

SPECIFY Merck's

To be had through the regular Trade Channels.

AGENTS:

Messrs. P. O'C. RUSSELL & CO. LTD., Box 139, BRISBANE.

Messrs. G. A. BREMER & CO., 5 Leigh Street, ADELAIDE; 231 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE.

THE SURGICAL SUPPLY CO. LTD., AUCKLAND

Darmstadt

Robt. ADDIS & SON,

Tooth, Nail, and General Bone Brush Manufacturers

LONDON BRUSH WORKS, LONDON FIELDS, LONDON, N.E., ENG.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

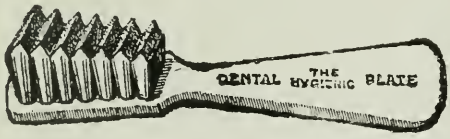
TOOTH BRUSH CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

"The King."

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees of "The Everfast," "King," "Antiseptic," and Solid Aluminium Tooth Brushes. . . .

Dental Plate Brushes

IN BONE & ALUMINIUM.



MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

ROBERT ADDIS,
DIRECT DESCENDANT OF THE FIRST MAKER OF TOOTH BRUSHES.

Reg. No. 333023

"The Everfast."

Pat. No. 6645

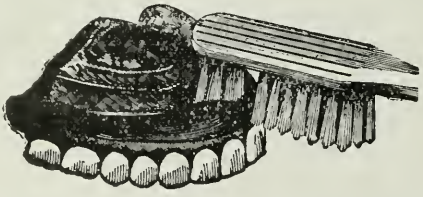
As made before their Majesties the King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 90 York Street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their windows by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

(Copyright)

Tuft Dental Plate Brush.



GENUINE SILVERED WIRE TOOTH BRUSHES, IN FOUR QUALITIES.

BEST.	COUNTER-SUNK.	B.	C.
SILVERED WIRE.	SILVERED WIRE.	SILVERED WIRE.	SILVERED WIRE.

"The Prophylactic" (Ventilated Improved).

"The Pro Septic."

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

Australian Agents—F. KEMP & Co. Ltd., 22 Young St., SYDNEY.
New Zealand Agents—G. T. GLYN-JONES & PEARSON, Bakers Buildings, Wellington

WYLEYS LTD.

COVENTRY.

(Established 1750.)

Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Tinct. Valerian, PB., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

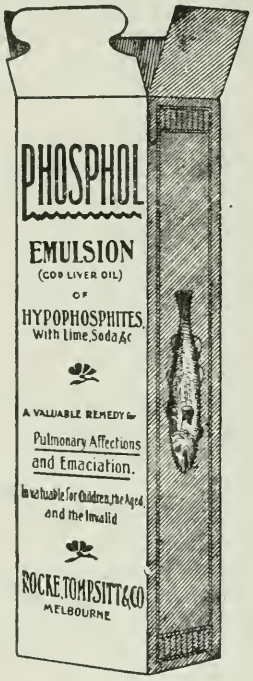
Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

NOTICE!

PHOSPHOL

Is Reduced in Price from 1st April, 1913.



PHOSPHOL

is rich in Hypophosphites, and does all that is claimed for it.

PHOSPHOL

Booklets, Show Cards, Dummies, Counter Bills for advertising purposes on application.

TRADE PRICE ... 14/- DOZEN.

Rocke, Tompsitt & Co.,

292 to 298 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

Addis and Son, Robt., London ... 7
Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 13
Ashton and Parsons, London—Homœopathic Medicines and "Phosferine"... 36
Atkin's Quinine Wine 17
Beecham's Pills 15
Bell Advertising Co., London ... 4, 5
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 20
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 35
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... 3
Brandt's Malt Extract 17
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney ... ... Cover
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 12
Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Cocks, Arthur, & Co., Optical Goods ... 32
Crown Chemical Co., Melbourne ... 16
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.. London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ... 28
Denver Chemical Mfg Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 31
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 18
Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne ... 21
Duff, Thos. & Bros., Shop Fitters, Melb. Insert
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Keleet 23
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 11
Forrest, Francis, and Co., Melbourne—Pears' Soap 22
Goddard, H. A., Melbourne—Antineurasthin 33
Greathead's Mixture, Melbourne ... Insert
Grout, Bradley and Co., Melbourne ... 16
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Holloway's Pills 33
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 17
"Hunyadi Janos"—Saxlehner, Andreas... 12
Hycol 24
I. O. A., Melbourne ... ... Insert
Johnston, G., and Sons, Sydney ... 33
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 29
Lennard, J. L.—"Lysol" 32
Leitch, John W., and Co., Huddersfield 17
Lewis, H. K., London—Extra Pharmacopœia ... ...
Life Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd. ... Insert
Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd., London 19
Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester—Plaisters 19
Merck, E., Darmstadt—Pure Chemicals 6
National Drug Company, Melbourne—Eastman's Lotion 16
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... Cover
Pharmaceutical Societies 34
Pharmacy Board Notices 24
Potter & Birks Ltd. 25
"Regulin" 21
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 9
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. 26
"Sanitas" Disinfectants ... Over Editorial
Silberberg and Co., H. B., Melbourne.. 16
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion 19
Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney Cover
Sheldon Drug Co. Ltd.—Dr. Sheldon's Gin Pills 30
Stearns, Frederick & Co., "Nyall Lines" 10
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Medicated Plasters... 14
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap 23
Sunshine Motor Co., Melbourne ... 1
Thomas, F., Coaching College ... 208
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 27
Vinolia Soap Co., Sydney ... ...
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 26
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure ... 14
Woods, W., & Co., Melbourne—Opticians 21
Wolfe's Schnapps 208
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Druggists... 8
Zeal, G. H., London, "The Repello." ... 18
Zenobia Ltd., Perfumes 17

Are you Stocking the Nyall Lines?

REMUNERATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE FROM THE PHARMACIST'S STANDPOINT.

1. Because they are sound, reliable, non-secret remedies.
2. Because their sale is strictly confined to chemists.
3. Because their selling prices are protected,
4. Because the profits are good.

Write to us for further particulars.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., 28 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals,
Dental Material, Chemical, Physical, and Bacteriological Apparatus, &c.

AGENTS FOR—

THE KEMP SHEEP BRANDING LIQUID CO. PTY. LTD.
AUSTRALIAN OXYGEN CO.
CONSUMERS' ANHYDROUS AMMONIA Co. Ltd., Sydney
J. BOSISTO & CO., PTY. LTD.
Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
SYKES' DRENCH, Sydney.
SWIFT'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.
LISTERINE.
KOLYNOS (Inc.)
SEIGEL'S SYRUP.
HUDSON'S EUMENTHOL JUBES
CALLARD'S DIABETIC FOODS.

PROPRIETORS OF—

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE.
HYPOL—The Well-known Emulsion
TRIDENT SPECIALTIES.
PLASTINE.
TOXA—for Rabbit Destruction.
FOSFA ,, ,,

Stores and Offices—342-6 LITTLE FLINDERS STREET,
Factory and Laboratories—SPENCER STREET, Dental Depot—117 COLLINS STREET.

MELBOURNE.

W. J. BUSH & CO. LTD.

DISTILLERS OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

Distilled at Hackney.

OIL OF ALMONDS
" CARDAMOMS
" CARAWAY
" CINNAMON
" CLOVES
" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
" PATCHOULI
" SANDAL WOOD

Distilled at Mitcham.

OIL OF CAMOMILES
" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
" PEPPERMINT
" ROSEMARY

Distilled at Grasse.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
" GERANIUM
" LAVENDER
" NEROLI
" ROSEMARY
" THYME

Pressed at Messina

OIL OF BERGAMOT
" LEMON
" ORANGE

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS.

WORKS AT

Hackney, London; Mitcham, Surrey; Grasse, France; Messina, Sicily.

Head Offices: ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

DEPOTS—

New York & Chicago, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada; Moscow, Russia

AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES—

167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

11 LITTLE GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Obesity, Hemorrhoids, etc.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS JUST AS NATURE CREATES IT.

USED THE WORLD OVER.

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.
For Children: Proportionately reduced quantities.

Australasian Agents—SWIFT & COMPANY, SYDNEY.

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 330 JUNE 20TH, 1913. Vol. XXVIII.

BRITISH NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London,
17th May, 1913.

THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR in pharmaceutical circles still continues to be National Insurance. The papers are full of it, and in every city, town and village it is discussed from a point of view which of course naturally differs according to effect the Act is having on the individual. A perennial question is—Will there be enough money to pay the drug accounts? The first quarter's payments have become due, and instead of settling the pharmacists' accounts in full the authorities are only forwarding cheques for 60 per cent. of the total amounts due. This is rather disconcerting. Practically it means that the craft is being called on compulsorily to finance the Government to the extent of 40 per cent. of the drug bill. Attacks are coming from outside quarters. Doctors are still fighting for the right to dispense. Apothecaries' assistants and army compounders are pushing their interests and demanding to be re-

cognised as dispensers. Companies are being formed to take advantage of the provision whereby by employing a dispenser recognised by the Act they can add national insurance to their business as a side line. On the top of this is a good deal of discontent on the part of pharmacists, who are complaining not only of inadequate remuneration, but of a serious change in the nature of their business. Just to quote one or two illustrations. Mr. F. P. Sargeant, a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, writes:—

"The general opinion is that the sale of proprietary medicines and goods has decreased considerably since the Act came into force. That decrease is likely to continue, and, of course, it is to the disadvantage of the chemist. Though the self-drugging of the people has diminished to a considerable extent they are now taking more medicine than ever before. They are going to the doctor with the very slightest ailments because of the novelty or with the intention of getting full value for their money."

Another representative pharmacist's views are summed up as follows:—

"I get about two hundred prescriptions a week, and on the great majority the profit, apart from the dispensing fee, is very trifling, while in the case of some costly drugs there is an actual loss. The time occupied in dispensing these medicines, in making all the calculations necessary to arrive at the cost of each prescription, in filing the prescriptions in proper order so that they are available for reference, and in preparing accounts is so great that I have to give up hours a week to it after the shop is closed. If I appointed a dispenser his wages would take almost the whole of the dispensing fees, which amount to little over thirty shillings a week, and I should suffer a net loss in my general business. Unless the Tariff is further revised and more money allowed for medicines the work will prove most unsatisfactory to many of us, whatever may be the experience of chemists differently situated."

A Yorkshire pharmacist discusses the question from another standpoint:—

"Three and a-half months' working of the National Insurance Act has confirmed my early opinion that it would not be of any great benefit to chemists, at the present rate of remuneration. During the above period I have dispensed nearly seventeen hundred prescriptions at an average of 5.9d., against which I have to place a falling off in cash sales, comparing with an average of the past three years, at the rate of 5 per cent. upon drugs and own proprietaries and 3½ per cent. upon patent medicines. Previous to the advent of Insurance dispensing my sales of own proprietaries and drugs showed a steady increase, and patients were about stationary, so the cause of the decrease can, I think, be laid at its door. The reduced turnover in drugs is accounted for by the Act having almost killed my sales in such things as cod-liver oil emulsion, ammoniated tincture of quinine, and cough-mixture. One has only to look at the prescriptions for proof In industrial towns the busiest hours are from six o'clock until closing—the very hours when the bulk of the N.I. dispensing is done. Customers, finding the chemists' shops busy, make their purchases from unqualified competitors."

Judging from general experience, the Act is providing an advantage in some directions and a disadvantage in others. It is tending to reduce prices to non-insurance patients; it is causing rush-work at certain hours and a shop full of insurance patients, crowding out the ordinary customer; it is playing havoc with the chemists' own proprietaries; and altogether it is not viewed with that glowing spirit of hope which was so manifest before the Act actually came into operation. It is perhaps too early to form definite conclusions—and possibly unwise—but that there is room for much improvement even the most ardent optimist cannot deny.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The 72nd annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is refreshing reading. For ten years the Society has increased its membership by more than 2000. It has during the past year gone through a period of great tension, but owing to the steadiness and firmness which pharmacists showed throughout the country in the time of crises, the craft has emerged with honours. One effect of the recent National Insurance legislation has been to bring home to pharmacists the necessity of pulling together and actively participating in the work of consolidation which is so essential a portion of corporate security. On the examination side it is satisfactory to note that the Government Visitor reports:—"That the improvement in the knowledge and training of candidates has been well maintained. The minor examination is essentially a test of a candidate's capability to practice as a pharmacist, and it is only on this ground that a candidate fails in the examination. In the public interest there should be no lowering of the standard in any way." Dealing with Reciprocity, the report states:—"The Council is glad to report the completion of reciprocal arrangements with the Pharmacy Boards of Victoria and Queensland, those Boards having produced satisfactory evidence as to the scope and standard of their respective qualifying examinations." A well-deserved honour has been bestowed

on the School of Pharmacy conducted by the Society by the Senate of the University of London, which has conferred upon Professor Crossley and Professor Greenish the title of University Professors. The Council is now in communication with the Board of Education with a view of obtaining a grant in aid of the work of the Society's School. During the year a course of post graduate lectures on bacteriology was successfully carried through. The report states that the need of a well-considered course of post graduate instruction is apparent, and it is hoped that this will become a permanent feature of the winter session. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* has improved its position during the year, and the Council have completed arrangements with a reputable firm of publishers to take over from July 1 next the entire printing, publishing and advertising management. A large amount of other ground is covered by the report, which is one of the most inspiring documents issued by the Council for many years.

HYPNOTIC DRUGS AS POISONS.

On Monday, April 14, various hynotic drugs which have hitherto been sold without restriction became formally included in Part II. of the Schedule of Poisons to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The words actually added to the Schedule are as follow:—

Diethyl-barbituric Acid and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of Barbituric Acid, whether described as Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; and all poisonous Urethanes or Ureides.

Sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as Trional, Tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark or designation.

The chief substances thus included in the Schedule of Poisons are:—

Diethyl-barbituric Acid (Veronal).	
Proponal.	Trional.
Medinal.	Tetronal.

Diethyl-barbituric acid is also known under the names Deba, Diethylmalonyl-urea, Hypnogen, Malonal, Malonurea, Malonylurea, Malourea, and Veronal. Proponal is Dipropyl-barbituric acid, also known as Homalourea, and Medinal is Sodium Diethyl-barbiturate, also known as Sodium-Malourea or Veronal-Sodium. Sulphonal was originally included in Part II. of the 1908 Schedule of Poisons, and its homologues, Trional and Tetronal, are now added. Trional is Diethyl-sulphon-methyl-ethylmethane, also known as Methylsulphonal or Sulphomethylmethane, and Tetronal is Diethylsulphon-diethylmethane, also known as Ethylsulphonal.

Concerning the substances to be classed as poisonous urethanes or ureides, it may be observed that there appears to be some misapprehension on this point. The words "poisonous urethanes or ureides" were not included with the object of indiscriminately scheduling as poisons all or any of the urethanes and ureides used in medicine. The object was to provide that—if at any time the use as medicine of any such substance should be definitely proved to have been followed by fatal results, so that restriction on its sale would be in the public interest—inclusion of the substance in Part II. of the Schedule of Poisons should follow automatically. Until, therefore, a particular urethane or ureide has been proved to be dangerous to human life when used medicinally, the question of dealing with it as a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act will not arise. The following hypnotics come under the regulation:—

Chineonal.	Proponal.
Codeonal.	Reversed sulphonal.
Deba.	Sulphonal.
Diethyl-barbituric acid and its derivatives.	Trional.
	Tetronal.
Hypnogen.	Veronacetin.
Luminal.	Veronal.
Malonyl-urea.	Veronal-sodium.
Malourea.	Ureides (poisonous).
Medinal.	Urethanes (poisonous).

WEAK CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS.

The *London Gazette* of October 18 contained the following order:—

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to prescribe, and it is hereby prescribed, that as from the 1st day of May, 1913, all liquid preparations sold as Carbolic, or Carbolic Acid, or Carbolic Substitutes, or Carbolic Disinfectant, containing not more than three per cent. of phenols, shall be substances to which Section 5 of the said recited enactment applies.

Up till May 1 liquid preparations containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols were outside the scope of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The effect of the above order is to bring them under the poisonous substances section of the Act and the regulations made thereunder, whereby the retailer must observe the following conditions:—

(1) The seller shall not deliver or send out the liquid except in a bottle or other container

distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

(2) Label it with (a) the name of the substance, (b) the word "Poisonous," (c) the words "Not to be taken," and (d) the name and address of the seller."

These conditions apply to all retail vendors whether registered under the Pharmacy Act or not.

P.A.T.A.

The 17th annual report states that the Association continues to make satisfactory progress. The number of firms who have placed proprietary articles on the protected list is now nearly 340. The ambition of the Council is to have everything of a proprietary nature which is sold over a chemist's counter on the P.A.T.A. list, and in order to bring this about it is suggested that retailers should give the utmost encouragement to those manufacturers who have placed their preparations on the list. The list is now a very comprehensive one, extending to 112 pages, but the officials are hopeful that it will be much bigger in the near future. The number of members is 4444, an increase of about 1000 in nine years. The "Stop List" is in a highly satisfactory condition. The firms of importance on the "Stop List" are but few, if the various co-operative societies are not counted. A number of the latter, however, have now given an undertaking to adhere to P.A.T.A. prices, and the Council is sanguine that it is only a question of time when this problem will be satisfactorily solved. Numerous cases of alleged cutting have been brought to the notice of officials during the year, and this branch of the work has cost the sum of £239. The protected list is now so comprehensive that the maintenance of the minimum prices involves considerable labour and expense. The question arose during the year whether retailers were bound to charge P.A.T.A. articles at minimum retail prices to National Insurance Committees. It was decided by the Council that all such transactions be treated as retail transactions and that the goods be sold under P.A.T.A. regulations. The finances of the Association are in a very satisfactory state.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The 12th annual report has been issued. It discloses a membership of 4170, and funds in hand totalling £5480. During the year £370 was paid out on account of damages and in settlement of claims against members. In two instances over £100 had to be paid. The following are examples of cases in which claims have been paid:—

Strong solution of perchloride of iron sold in mistake for tincture of rhubarb.

Accidental sale of carbolic acid instead of carbolic oil.

Accidental sale of laudanum instead of tincture of rhubarb.

Injury to eye by liquid ammonia.

Accidental sale of corrosive sublimate solution too strong.

Accidental sale of insect powder instead of compound liquorice powder.

Accidental sale of solution of ammonia instead of sal volatile.

Advantage was taken in a number of cases of the privilege of free legal advice. The Association also helped the Pharmaceutical Society in several matters affecting the interests of pharmacists. One of the C.D.A. directors has been appointed chairman of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on National Insurance. The income for the year was £2232 and the expenditure £1546, leaving a balance of profit of £686.

COMPANY INTELLIGENCE.

Benger's Food, Limited.—At the 10th annual general meeting of Benger's Food Limited, held in Manchester on May 8, it was reported that the profit of the year was £53,259. Mr. H. W. Kearns (chairman) said they had paid 10 per cent. dividends for the past ten years and put aside £125,000 as reserve. The growing business needed more accommodation, and during the year steps would be taken to purchase suitable premises or else to buy a site on which works could be erected.

Sanitas Company.—The directors report for the year ended March 31, 1913, that the balance to credit of profit and loss account, after charging all out-goings, amounts to £18,719. From this sum £3484 has been paid as interim dividend, leaving a balance of £13,162. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. (making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution of 7½ per cent for the year), to place to reserve £2000, to contin-

gency account £1200, and to carry forward a balance of £2093 to the next account.

W. J. Bush and Co. Ltd.—The sixteenth annual general meeting was held on May 8, Mr. James M. Bush (chairman and managing director) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman congratulated the company on its position. He also alluded to the advance in the prices of a large number of products. This condition was reflected in their accounts in the large increase in the value of stock and in the amount of book debts. The cost prices of many of their specialities were enhanced, and as the selling prices of these were fixed, the margin of profit on turnover was reduced. All the branches, subsidiary companies, factories, and departments had yielded profits on the year's work.

GENERAL.

Dr. David Burnett, an expert witness, in giving evidence in a recent case at Edinburgh where a chemist was fined for selling medicine after closing hours, stated that he thought that the closing of chemists' and druggists' shops was a public inconvenience, a menace to public health, and a hindrance to the medical profession. Restrictions of all kinds should be removed from the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Accidents.—At the annual meeting of the Chemist-Dental Society, held in London on May 15, it was reported that the Council had adopted a scheme which they considered very advantageous, securing to members £100 indemnity against accidents or mistakes in dental practice at a premium very much lower than they had been offered elsewhere. On this account, however, it was necessary that it should include the whole membership and not be an optional matter. The Council therefore resolved to increase the annual subscription to £1 1s. from January, 1913, to include the insurance premium. On payment of the subscription the members become entitled to the insurance benefit. A small additional charge was made for insuring assistants and managers. The Council proposed to make a start at once to accumulate a reserve fund for defensive purposes, and so that the Society might be able to assert itself when any further legislation is proposed.

AMERICAN NOTES.

THE SALE OF DRUGS RESTRICTED TO PHARMACISTS.

The Louisiana State Board of Health recently adopted a resolution the effect of which is to restrict the sale of medicinal preparations entirely to pharmacists. The enforcement of this provision, that—

> The sale of proprietary articles and pharmaceutical supplies is prohibited except by regularly established drug stores in charge of registered pharmacists. No article designed or intended for the relief or cure of disease shall be sold by any itinerant vendor or by any person other than in a regularly established drug store.

The Board of Health has now ruled, in the enforcement of this provision that—

> Any proprietary article bearing upon the label, on the outside container, or on enclosed circulars, any statement indicating that the article may be used for the mitigation or cure of any disease, comes within the meaning of this regulation.

Such articles (says the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*) are specifically included as hydrogen peroxide, witch-hazel, listerine, medicated salves, medicated vaselin, cold creams, and like preparations. That is to say, these articles are included providing any reference is made on them to diseases. Thus, hydrogen peroxide may be sold in the general stores if nothing appears on the label or the carton except the name of the substance, the name of the manufacturers, and statements referring to chemical purity and the like. If, however, it is stated on the product that the substance is used for the treatment of certain conditions, or is recommended for these conditions, or if the consumer is told how to use the product in any ailment, then it becomes a drug which may be sold only by the registered pharmacist. So it is with cold cream or any other article.

The above ruling has naturally given general satisfaction to pharmacists, and its operation will be watched with a good deal of interest.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE NOT A MEDICINE.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has just given an interesting decision on the question of whether Hydrogen Peroxide is to be regarded as a medicine. The manager of a grocery store was recently convicted on a charge of dispensing and compounding medicines or poisons, to wit, hydrogen peroxide, not being a registered pharmacist.

In the lower court it was held that technically it was a medicine like many other articles found in grocery stores and in the same way as alcoholic preparations for external use, water, zinc, tar, turpentine, copper, olive oil, lemon essence, resin, tooth washes, soda, some soaps, or bay rum and glycerine for the hands. Hydrogen peroxide was not claimed to be a poison, and was shown to have no medical effect when taken into the stomach, but is simply a detergent, a cleanser, and as a medical agent it was shown to be used only to cleanse and soothe the skin, to dissolve and remove impurities from wounds and ulcers, or from the mouth, teeth and ears. The Supreme Court held that hydrogen peroxide is not generally or popularly known as a medicine, and therefore the sale of it was held not to be regulated by the statute under which the conviction was obtained. A dissenting opinion was to the effect that it had been shown that it is more than a preventative or detergent, as it is frequently prescribed and used as a curative agency, and that its primary and principal use is medicinal; and that it is so regarded by the State Board of Pharmacy. It was also held that the word "store" used in the statute meant a store of the same kind or class as a pharmacy, and did not apply to a grocery or paint store.

IS PHARMACY GOING BACKWARD?

Professor J. P. Remington, Ph.M., says it is not, but that some so-called pharmacists refuse to go forward. His breezy contention on the subject is worth reprinting, because the writer is held in universal esteem throughout America. Professor Remington says:—

"Pharmacy is represented by individual pharmacists—the peevish fellows begin life complaining of their lot, objecting to this kind of work or that other kind, and in reality they object to all kinds of work. They blame their lack of success upon somebody else, they expect everything done for them at a minimum cost of labour and time to themselves. If such young men go to college, their first thought is, 'How can I get a diploma for the least amount of labour?' They glory and brag to their fellows of getting something for nothing. Their motto is, 'The world owes me a living; I am not responsible for being here; my father put me into the drug business against my will, and if I had only done this or the other I *might have been* a success.' If pharmacy is going backwards, and I deny that it is, it is because of the majority of the inefficient pessimists dragging down and holding back the others who are straining with all their might to leaven the mass. It is the duty of those who have achieved success to encourage their less fortunate fellows and continually preach *work, work, work*, cultivate intimate relations with the doctors in their neighbourhood, offer to make preparations for them which would suit their patients, and inspire confidence; get back the prescription business which belongs to them as qualified men in their neighbourhood; take up sanitation, which is mainly cleanliness, and make the store a model. Mere show and attractive goods are not an indication of success: a small store scrupulously clean, with attentive clerks, and patient persistence along these lines, will undoubtedly increase the sales of prescriptions, which all admit are the most profitable branch of the practice of pharmacy. Above all, pharmaceutical education is a necessity. Pharmacy is not going backward, but some so-called pharmacists refuse to go forward."

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

The Abuse of Narcotic Drugs.

Australasian Medical Journal, 31/5/13.

In a recent number of the *Journal* Dr. R. A. Stirling published the notes of a case of veronal poisoning which serves as a reminder of a growing danger to this and every other community. In a return for England and Wales for 1910, which is the latest available, 123 deaths were set down as due to narcotic drugs, of which 74 were returned as accidental and 49 as taken with suicidal intent. Short of such tragic result, either by accident or intention, there can be little doubt that a great and increasing number of persons have recourse at the present time to artificial methods of inducing sleep and that in almost every case as the habit grows it passes imperceptibly into a vice. It is often a matter for modern congratulation that the alcoholic customs of a past generation are no longer pursued: but it is doubtful whether as great an evil is not being substituted by the enterprise of modern commercial chemistry.

There will doubtless be wide divergence of opinion as to the precise reasons which underlie such a phenomenon. Many will find a sufficient explanation in the more hustling conduct of the world's business in this twentieth century, and impute to the telephone, the motor-car, and the daily newspaper with its scare head-lines a large share in inducing a condition of mental unrest which almost as a matter of course cries aloud for relief in the nature of narcotics and soporific drugs. The soundness of such reasoning appears open to some question. It may well be that the modern citizen is born into a nerve-racking world, but it was certainly not less his lot in prehistoric ages when he was forced at every turn to defend himself against the attacks of wild beasts, or in a mediæval age, when he never stirred abroad without arms, and was chary of venturing among his fellowmen after dark.

The real reasons for the modern abuse of narcotic drugs are probably to be looked for quite apart from considerations of this kind, and to be found in the fact that the number of such drugs has enormously increased, and the further fact that they are sold in portable character to anyone who chooses to ask for them and at a cost which practically places them at anyone's disposal.

That it is possible to abolish the abuse is perhaps beyond hope, but that certain restrictions might be introduced with the view of limiting the abuse is within the bounds of practical measures. Such restrictions have already been placed upon the abuse of alcoholic beverages, as are represented by increased cost and a certain limitation of procurability. The suitable restrictions to be placed upon the sale of narcotic drugs require a dispassionate examination quite unbiassed by any purely moral considerations. Their manufacture and sale represent a large commercial interest which does not stand on a very different footing from the manufacture and sale of many other articles liable to abuse. If a conference of representative pharmacists and medical men were to discuss the matter it ought to be feasible to arrive at some suitable suggestions by which such drugs would only be dispensed on a physician's prescription, or would only be sold to responsible persons in some such manner as poisons are at present dealt with.

Manufacture of Sugar of Milk.

New Zealand Chemists' Enterprise.

In past years, says the Otago *Daily Witness*, very little attention has been paid to industrial by-products, but, as chemical knowledge has increased, material once thought useless has been made to yield up its hidden wealth and become profit producing.

One of the principal by-products of whey is sugar of milk, chemically termed lactose, which is used in the preparation of humanised milk for infant feeding, and also enters largely into the manufacture of infants' and invalids' foods. There is a large and growing demand for it, and at present the British market is supplied from Germany, Holland, and Denmark, where the raw material is not only dear, but cannot be obtained in such large quantities as in New Zealand. Owing to this, sugar of milk could be made in New Zealand, exported to England, and sold at a price at which the continental manufacturers could not afford to sell it.

In the manufacture of cheese, when the milk has been curdled, the whey is run off. This whey contains sugar of milk and a small percentage of cream. The larger factories in New Zealand now separate this cream, and make it into first-class butter. Little is left in the whey then except sugar of milk The practice has been to treat this by-product as useless, and to run it into the river.

The increasing demand for sugar of milk decided two chemists—Mr. F. Finlayson of Christchurch, and Mr. J. G. Neil of Dunedin—to consider the advisability of starting works for the manufacture of sugar of milk in New Zealand. They have decided to adopt the processes employed in America and on the Continent, modified to suit local conditions, and designs have been secured for an up-to-date milk sugar works, in the Edenvale-Wyndham district, at a cost of nearly £9000, which will have four or five times the capacity of any existing works. Options have been secured over the output of whey of several cheese factories, and it is the intention of Messrs. Neil and Finlayson to immediately proceed to form a company to manufacture sugar of milk and other milk by-products.

"SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS
ALL KINDS AND CO-EFFICIENTS.
THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.
Agents for these in bulk only—Messrs. HAMER & CO., PERTH, W.A.

THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month
By the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

EDITORIAL.

Pure Food and Drug Conference.

> Representatives of the various States of the Commonwealth will meet at the Federal Parliament House, Melbourne, at 3 o'clock to-morrow, to endeavour to arrive at uniformity in the standards for foods and drugs throughout Australia.

The above brief announcement, published the day before the meeting, was the first public intimation that an important conference of Federal and State representatives would be held in Melbourne, on June 17 and following days, to discuss Dr. Ashburton Thompson's report on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs.

Inquiries made disclosed two things: (1) The conference appeared to have been hastily convened. (2) Considerable secrecy surrounded its proposed course of action. These, in themselves, might not have suggested much to the outsider, but to those in the inner circle they accounted for much.

In the preliminary stages a move was made in a certain direction to exclude commercial representatives on the conference. Happily this was overcome, and a delegate from each State was appointed to represent "commercial" interests. To Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference has been accorded the honour of representing Victoria, and incidentally the pharmacists of Australasia. In his hands may safely be left the important matters which the various pharmaceutical societies desire to see placed on a proper basis.

The inclusion of the B.P. Codex as a co-ordinate standard with the British Pharmacopoeia is one question on which considerable discussion will centre. Pharmacists desire the elimination of the Codex as an official standard on the ground that the Australian authorities have no voice in its compilation. Mr. Bailey will submit a proposal that the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary should be the only other standard accepted beside the Pharmacopoeia, and he will urge that if this is done provision can be made whereby all new formulae must be submitted to a Government committee of reference before inclusion in the book. Adequate and efficient control over the publication would therefore be secured.

On the question of declaration of certain drugs on the label, Mr. Bailey will urge that in the public interest this is not desirable. His efforts in these and the other directions in which pharmacists desire amendment of the proposed regulations, it is hoped, will meet with success.

A good deal of quiet work has been done in the interests of pharmacists, and it is not too much to expect that from the results of the deliberations of the conference the craft will emerge in a much better position than it stood when Dr. Thompson's report was issued.

Extension of the P.D.L.

The P.D.L., although it originated in Victoria, is essentially a Federal movement. This was quickly recognised, and accepted by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference at its last meeting. At that meeting the chairman (Mr. Buckhurst) received a cordial welcome to visit the other States. In pursuance of this invitation he went to Adelaide a month or two ago, with the result that a South Australian branch was formed. In the meantime Western Australia made inquiries, and at a meeting held on June 6th it was decided to affiliate with the organisation already formed. Mr. Buckhurst then visited New South Wales, and two very successful meetings were held in Sydney, where progressive pharmacists saw in the movement a means of consolidating the interests of the craft in one strong Federal organisation.

Unfortunately, through a misapprehension, some opposition manifested itself to the P.D.L. in certain quarters in Sydney. It was feared that the new body would jeopardise the success of the Pharmaceutical Society. Happily calm counsels prevailed, and what might have been a disrupting element was overcome by a joint conference of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the directors of the P.D.L. It is hoped that the New South Wales branch will now progress on steady lines, working in harmony with the other bodies controlling pharmaceutical interests, in the same manner as the branches of the other States are being operated.

To further perfect the work of organisation the directors are now considering the formation of a Federal Board to meet annually (or oftener if required) in the different State capitals. This is the pivot of the defence movement. It is of vital importance to pharmacists, who are now being threatened by Federal legislation. Every pharmacist should realise the urgent necessity for the constitution of such a board. In Victoria the P.D.L. movement has brought a new element into pharmacy. New workers have come forward. A keener and more progressive spirit has been aroused. Instead of the Pharmaceutical Society losing members, it has gained them. And what has happened in one State should, under similar circumstances, be the experience of others.

There is urgent need of concerted defence. Two serious cases have happened in twelve months. Mr. Gough's case at Echuca cost him nearly £600. Mr. Porter (Adelaide) fortunately escaped when confronted by a monstrous claim for damages last month. No pharmacist knows whether his turn will be next. The expense is so small that one wonders why any person who values his reputation can afford not to take advantage of the exceptionally good terms which the P.D.L. can offer. It is wise not to err, but when errors do occur, wise is he whose foresight and prudence prompted him to secure himself against loss and possible ruin.

Physicians and Pharmacists.

For some months past quiet negotiations have been in progress in several quarters to bring about a better understanding between medical men and pharmacists. These have advanced to such a stage that the hope may now be expressed that some elastic form of union for defence purposes may in the near future become an accomplished fact. Doctors, dentists, and pharmacists are often confronted by a common attack on their privileges which affects them all. Under such circumstances a closer union would greatly strengthen the position of each body. It would be the means of clearing up many misunderstandings, and removing acknowledged abuses. Indeed the material advantages of such a combination are so manifest that it should only require a conference of the three bodies to bring such a union quickly about. Contemporary opinion in the different States points to the consummation of some such plan of concerted action in the near future, and pharmacists can assist in bringing this desideratum about by talking the matter over with their medical friends, and urging on them the benefits which would accrue from such an "honourable understanding" amongst the three great branches of the healing art.

THE MONTH.

Registration of Opticians.

The Acting Premier (Mr. Murray), on June 11 received a deputation from the Victorian Optical Association, which placed before him the request that provision should be made for the registration of opticians in Victoria. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Snowball, M.L.A. Mr. J. Champion and Mr. D. A. Cossar were present on behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The President of the Association (Mr. H. H. Baker) said that the Association desired that a bill should be brought before Parliament upon the lines of a draft bill which the Association had prepared. The object of the bill was twofold—the protection of the public and the advancement of optical science. In Great Britain, America, and elsewhere movements to secure registration for opticians were general. Under the draft bill submitted no disability would be inflicted upon sight-testing opticians at present in business. Injured eyesight was frequently the result of the advice of incompetent men.

Mr. Champion was the only other speaker. He stated that the Pharmaceutical Society was in favour of the Bill provided that a sub-clause was inserted protecting the existing rights of registered pharmaceutical chemists. The Association had undertaken to meet the Council's wishes in this respect. In order to assist the Optical Association classes had been conjointly established at the College of Pharmacy, and had proved very successful. He thought the Bill was a fair one and deserving of Government support.

Mr. Murray, in reply, said that the objections which he had formerly held to the request had been almost entirely removed by the deputation. He did not know that the passage of the Bill would bring any great success. Some good might be effected by the Bill—trade would not be disturbed by it. He recognised that the general desire was to build up the profession rather than to form a close union. He would therefore bring the matter before the Cabinet with a recommendation for its favourable consideration.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on June 17 it was decided to introduce the Bill as a Government measure.

Optical Bill Opposed.

A deputation from the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians recently waited on the Home Secretary for Queensland, and asked for the early introduction of a registration Bill.

It was pointed out that as optical boards had been formed in various countries with a view of recognising the profession and protecting the public from charlatans, Queensland should set the lead to Australia in forming these boards. Mr. Appel, in reply, said, realising that qualified opticians should be protected from incompetents, and that the public should also be safeguarded, he had included a chapter dealing with opticians in the Medical and Other Practitioners Bill two sessions ago, but it had been opposed by the medical profession and a section of the public. He had drafted a Bill, which might also include kindred matters, and which would be introduced in the coming session of Parliament. The *Australasian Medical Gazette* voices the feeling of the profession regarding the proposed legislation as follows:—

"It is necessary to again emphasise the fact that opticians are not qualified to prescribe for errors of refraction, any more than a pharmaceutical chemist is competent to treat disease. The mechanical procedure adopted in testing the refraction is only one part of the process necessary for arriving at an accurate diagnosis of a morbid condition of the eye. It is necessary in many, if not most, cases to use mydriatics, and no one who is not a qualified medical man should be allowed to do this. We feel sure that the profession in Queensland will do their utmost to prevent the passing of any legislation which would confer any status of competency, except to manufacture glasses, on opticians.

Shorter Hours for Physicians.

Probably one of the strongest arguments against earlier closing for pharmacists is that the doctors are against it. The opinion

of Dr. E. Paget Thurston, B.A., M.D., Lovett, Tasmania, is that physicians work such long hours that overstrain generally results. He maintains that much of this is avoidable—that four-fifths of the work done out of ordinary hours is not due to emergencies, and is quite preventable. The modern tendency is to relieve undue pressure. Shops which used to close at 10 p.m. now close at 6 p.m. Extra payment for overtime is becoming an accepted thing. Why should not doctors close their hours of work at 6 p.m.? The present long hours might be convenient, but they were not necessary. When real emergencies came (and they were not many), they should be charged overtime rates. Consultation on Sundays and holidays should be paid at the rate of a fee and a half. The public should be taught to recognise that the doctors had human need of rest and recreation. Every lodge patient should pay a small fee (6d. or 1 -) whenever he consulted the doctor out of regular hours. There was no reason why medical men should live in the same house as where they had their consulting rooms. The specialists did not do so. They enjoyed regular hours. If a National Insurance Act came along the B.M.A. should insist on the recognition of the right to extra payment after 6 p.m. If that were done it would quickly become apparent that much of the emergency work, at present so-called, was nothing more than a fiction.

A Pessimistic Outlook.

Dr. W. F. Litchfield, president of the South Sydney Medical Association, takes a very gloomy view of the future of the profession. In his retiring presidential address he has a tilt at his colleagues for their encouragement of fads; he questions the wisdom of their prejudice against proprietary infants' foods. Passing on, he feels that the lodge contract practice is in many respects degrading. The doctor, in large measure, is no longer a medical adviser; he becomes a dispenser of prescriptions for trivial complaints; many of the members come to him not because they want medical advice, but because they want a cough mixture, a liniment or an ointment. Many of the patients do not regard him seriously; he is only the lodge doctor. Some are too diffident, and will not send for him lest he should think them a nuisance; others think that for 6d. a week they have bought the doctor, and that, like the water or gas, he is laid on to the house. The members, on the other hand, are apt to think that their lodge doctor is only a makeshift; that he is not as good as a private doctor; that he despises them, and does not give them the same attention as he does his private patients. All this induces an undercurrent of hostility, and leads to frequent bickerings and heart-burnings, so much so that nearly every doctor is glad when his time comes for giving up lodges. "Counter prescribing, including the prescribing of glasses and orthopedic instruments, is another of our problems. Chemists act the part of amateur doctors. They prescribe for anything for which they think it is safe to do so. The reason for it is that there is a demand on the part of the public for cheap and easy medicine, which medical men at the present day do not give. Whether, when the profession becomes more crowded and competition keener, doctors will have to eliminate the chemist is a matter for the future."

The Interstate Pure Foods Conference.

Important Meeting of Delegates.

The second Conference of Federal and State experts to consider the report of Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Royal Commissioner on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs, was opened at Parliament House, Melbourne, on June 17.

There was a full and representative attendance of delegates from all the States, those present being:—

New South Wales: Dr. R. T. Paton, Director-General of Public Health; Mr. W. M. Hamlet, Government Analyst; Mr. J. D. Fisher, Commercial Representative.

Victoria: Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Public Health; Dr. Heber Green, Mr. A. R. Bailey.

South Australia: Dr. Ramsay Smith, Chairman of the Board of Health; Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, Government Analyst.

Queensland: Dr. Elkington, Commissioner of Public Health; Mr. J. B. Henderson, Government Analyst; Mr. A. Stafford, Commercial Representative.

Western Australia: Dr. Hope, Public Health Officer; Mr. E. Mann, Government Analyst; Mr. J. M. M'Farlane, Commercial Member.

Tasmania: Dr. J. S. Purdie, Chief Health Officer; Mr. W. F. Ward, Government Analyst.

The Commonwealth was represented by Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston, Acting Director of Quaran-

tine, and Mr. W. P. Wilkinson, Commonwealth Analyst. Dr. Ramsay Smith, of South Australia, was elected chairman.

At the opening of the Conference Mr. Tudor, M.P., Minister of Customs, welcomed the delegates, and referred to the difficulties which existed in keeping out of the Commonwealth "quack" medicines and cure-all nostrums that took money from sick people by making utterly false and impossible claims. Many of these drugs had been forbidden an entry while they contained the misleading advertisements; but the trouble was that they could have fresh and equally misleading labels put on them in the Commonwealth. They could then be sold with impunity under the State laws. He hoped the delegates would be able to make recommendations on this and like questions that would be of universal application throughout Australia. Uniformity as to what was, or was not, a legitimate article of sale was highly desirable, not only from the point of view of customs administration, but in the interests of the people themselves.

The Conference then commenced its deliberations, which were held in private.

Welcome to the Delegates.

At the invitation of Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, several of the delegates were entertained at lunch at the Cafe Francais on June 18. There were also present the members of the Pharmacy Board, the Acting-Registrar, and Mr. W. G. Piper. Mr. C. E. Towl, President of the Board, occupied the chair. The visitors were: Dr. Ramsay Smith (South Australia), Dr. Brownlie Henderson (Queensland), Dr. E. Robertson and Dr. Heber Green (Victoria), Dr. Hope (W.A.), Dr. Purdie (Tasmania).

The gathering was of an informal nature, but Mr. Towl in a few words referred to the pleasure it gave to the Board, through the kindness of Mr. Bailey, to extend a hearty welcome to their guests.

Each of the visitors briefly acknowledged the toast, and spoke of the friendly relations which existed in their States between medical men and pharmacists. Both professions were vitally interested in public health, and the more they understood one another and worked in accord and harmony, the better for all concerned. The various speakers urged that careful consideration should be given to national insurance, and that the Medical and Pharmacy Boards should confer and devise a scheme embodying the principles of the scheme before it actually came up for discussion by Parliament.

Dr. Hope proposed the health of "Our Host," and congratulated the Pharmacy Board in sending to the Conference such an able member as Mr. Bailey, whose advice and guidance was always respected when pharmaceutical matters were under consideration. The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Towl appropriately responded on behalf of the Board.

The function was a most happy one, and showed a general desire for a closer union between pharmacists and medical men.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on June 11. Present: Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Gulliver, Jewkes and Towl. The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair.

Adjournment of Meeting.—Mr. Gulliver moved, Mr. Buckhurst seconded, that in consequence of the examinations still being in progress, the meeting be adjourned to June 18. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on June 18.

Present: The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer. Apology from Mr. Bailey, who was attending the Pure Foods Conference as one of the Victorian representatives.

Correspondence.—To the Under-Secretary, in reply to a request for certain information in reference to an application made to the Government by Mr. Shillinglaw for a permanent retiring allowance, furnishing the particulars asked for.

Secretary Crown Law Department stating that in the opinion of the Board the suggestion that no poisons should be sold without a guarantee that they would be kept under lock and key was impracticable.

Dr. Edward Robertson, in reply to the congratulations of the Board on his recent preferment, expressing the hope that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the Board of Health and the Pharmacy Board would continue. There was no doubt that the two bodies could be of mutual service to the community.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, Geelong, asking if a person who had attended the lectures and passed the University examination in Chemistry could be exempted from that subject in the Intermediate Examination. Resolved that the Board would accept the certificate in question as part of the curriculum.

G. C. Jackson, Ulverstone, Tasmania, asking if Phosphate of Codeia could be sold by unqualified persons in Victoria. The preparation also contains spirit of chloroform. Resolved that a reply be sent that as the article contained a scheduled poison, its sale must be confined to qualified persons.

Mrs. Iva Legge, Sydney-road, Brunswick, applied for an extension of her permit to carry on the business of her late husband to 31st December, 1913, under the management of a registered pharmacist. Special reasons were given for an extension of the previous permit. On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Buckhurst, it was resolved that the application be granted.

Mr. A. Forster, secretary Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., acknowledging with thanks receipt of autographed photo. of the Board.

A large amount of routine correspondence was read and minuted. Two complaints made by country pharmacists were ordered to be investigated.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered:—Passed Final Examination, Victoria: Oliver Erskine McLean,

Kyabram; Walter Widdowson, Forest Lodge, N.S.W. Certificate, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Walter George Piper, Melbourne; Frank Gearing Thomas, Fitzroy; Andrew Ross Cameron, Kew.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Alan Crawford Couve to Jason Couve, Dandenong; Stanley Wm. Ponting to T. E. Wade, Auburn; Frank Farquhar Eddie to E. H. Leete, Malvern; Harry Aubrey Taylor to C. F. Bendelack, Malvern; Pickford John Graham, to J. C. Pickford, Armadale; Annie Cunningham to W. H. Cornell, Ballarat; Walter Widdowson to Fairthorne and Son, Launceston; Albert Wm. Marriott to C. L. Thompson, Sheppartton; Frank Augustus Muller to J. H. Goode, Moonee Ponds.

It was reported that in one case the indenture was dated back further than the three months allowed by the regulations. Special inquiries were made, and it was found that the apprenticeship had actually commenced on the date specified. Mr. Sayer moved, Mr. Jewkes seconded—"That attention be drawn to the necessity of indentures being registered within three months of their execution." If this were not insisted upon it gave a loophole for evasion of part of the required four years' service.

Erasure of Names.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the register:—John Stirling Black, Seville; and Henry J. A. Mau, Carlton.

Preliminary Examination.—Mr. F. Thomas, M.A., Melbourne, and Mr. A. G. Butchers, M.A., Ararat, wrote, suggesting certain alterations in the scope of the Preliminary Examination with a view of making the five subjects more uniform in their requirements. It was suggested that the University Text Book in Latin might be adopted in lieu of Caesar Book I., and that the subjects of Algebra and Euclid might be more definitely defined. The letters were forwarded to the examiner, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., who furnished an exhaustive report on the subject. Mr. Clezy strenuously supported the retention of the examination, and expressed his view that it would be very undesirable to abolish the Preliminary Examination and substitute the Junior Public Examination therefor. He agreed that the amount of Caesar required to be learnt (54 chapters) might be reduced, and he recommended the Board to accept the first 29 chapters as sufficient. Mr. Clezy suggested that the subject of Algebra might be improved by the inclusion of simultaneous equations of two variable and quadratic equations of one variable.

Mr. Towl said he would like to see only the Junior Public Examination recognised. The effect of that, however, would be to still further reduce the number of apprentices, and he was not prepared to advocate such a reform at present. Mr. Buckhurst said that he took a similar view, as he believed that if such a course were adopted it would be to the benefit of pharmacy in the long run. He felt there were too many difficulties in the way at present to abolish the Board's examination. Mr. Jewkes suggested that the correspondence be referred to Dr. J. A. O'Brien, the Government Visitor at the examinations. He moved accordingly. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, which was carried.

Examination Regulations.—In accordance with notice, Mr. Sayer moved that the existing regulations made on 12th August, 1912, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

Preliminary Examination.

(1) The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself or herself in either or both of the subjects in which he or she failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he or she obtains not less than 25 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

If a candidate produces and lodges with the registrar a certificate that he or she has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or at some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he or she shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in such certificate.

Intermediate Examination.

(2) The Intermediate Examination shall consist of three subjects, viz., Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. There shall be a written and practical examination in each subject. A candidate must obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the total marks awarded in each of the three subjects in order to secure a pass. Any candidate obtaining 60 per cent. of marks in any two subjects and not less than 40 per cent. in the remaining subject shall be eligible to present himself or herself at any subsequent examination for the subject in which he or she failed.

Final Examination.

(3) The Final Examination shall consist of three divisions, viz.:—

Division 1.—Dispensing—
A. Practical work, 100.
B. Written work, 100.
Division 2.—Physical properties and proportion of drugs, etc.—(viva voce), 100.
Division 3.—Manufacturing, testing, etc.—
A. Practical work, 100.
B. Written work, 100.

The percentage to secure a pass shall be not less than 50 in each division or sub-division, as the case may be.

Any candidate obtaining not less than 60 per cent. of marks in any two divisions and not less than 40 per cent. in the remaining division shall be eligible to present himself or herself at any subsequent examination in the division in which he or she has failed. Provided always that the candidate in order to secure this concession must pass in Division 1 A. (Practical dispensing).

Reports on Papers.

(4) Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the registrar an application for

a report on such papers and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination—10/6 for any or all of such papers.

Intermediate and Final Examinations—10/6 for each paper to be reported upon.

Schedule of Fees.

(5) Fees.—The Preliminary Examination or any subject or subjects included therein, £1/1/-; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2/2/-; for any single subject, £1/1/-; Final Examination, all subjects, £3/3/-; for any subsequent examination, £1/11/6.

Mr. Sayer briefly outlined his idea in moving the suggested alterations. First of all, they would bring the regulations into conformity with the resolutions of the Interstate Conference of Examiners; secondly, they would enable candidates for the Intermediate Examination who were unable to adequately express their knowledge in the written work to secure a pass in the subject by doing a good practical examination; thirdly, they would allow candidates to secure a report on their papers on payment of a reasonable fee. He moved that the proposed alterations come into operation on and after 1st January, 1914.

Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, and congratulated Mr. Sayer on the thought and careful consideration he had given to the subject. Mr. Jewkes supported the motion, which he thought would greatly improve the examination. The President said that with regard to the marking for single subjects the Board was in honour bound to conform to the agreement arrived at with the other States. The motion was then put and carried. Mr. Buckhurst moved that it be a recommendation to the examiners to attach a mark value to each of the questions. If that were done, candidates would know which were the principal questions in the papers. Mr. Sayer seconded the motion, which was carried.

Carbolic Preparations and the Poisons Act.—The President said that the question of placing liquid preparations of Carbolic Acid (Phenol) in the schedule to the Poisons Act had been considered at several previous meetings. The Board had had two depatations from the Phenyle Manufacturers' Association, and had before it the analyses made by the Association's analyst (Mr. Koch). It was desirable that some finality should be reached. Mr. Fleay moved that a regulation be prepared placing such preparations containing more than 3 per cent. of phenol on the schedule. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, which was carried.

Report re Registration Fees.—The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting reported as follows:—

Under Section 82 of the Medical Act 1890, Part III., the Board is empowered to charge such fees as may be prescribed by regulation.

The Committee recommend that the registration fee for British and foreign applicants be increased to £5/5/-.

With regard to interstate registrations, the Committee recommend that the other Boards be asked to agree to an increase of the fee from £2 2/- to £3/3/-.

The Committee consider that applicants from places outside Victoria should, on entering for the Victorian Examinations, register their indentures in this State and pay the prescribed fee of £1/1/-.

The Committee further recommend that a sub-committee be appointed to revise the regulations generally, and include the schedule of fees above referred to therein.

The report of the sub-committee was received and adopted, and the President, Mr. Buckhurst, and the Acting Registrar were appointed a committee to revise the regulations generally and submit the same for the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

Proposed Uniform Indenture.—This matter was further considered. After discussion, Mr. Jewkes moved, Mr. Sayer seconded—"That the draft indenture submitted be referred to the solicitor for report, and that a clause be inserted making it a condition of the indenture that it must be registered within three months of execution." Carried.

Additions to Poisons Schedule.—The President reported that he and the Acting Registrar had had several interviews with the Crown Solicitor with regard to the wording of the proposed regulation re the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs. Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Nhill, had drawn attention to the necessity of some exemption being made with regard to veterinary and other external preparations which could not be used in evasion of the regulation. On receipt of this the authorities were consulted, and an addition made to the regulation, as follows:—

"The provisions of these regulations shall not apply to the sale or delivery of liniments, ointments or other preparations which are prepared for external use only or to any of the enumerated poisons used as ingredients in veterinary medicines, provided that such liniments, ointments, preparations or medicines are delivered in pursuance of a sale or otherwise in good faith and not in evasion or attempted evasion of these regulations."

He understood that the additions to the schedule and the regulation had been approved by the Governor-in-Council, and would appear in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*.

On the motion of Mr. Gulliver, seconded by Mr. Fleay, the action of the President and Acting Registrar was endorsed.

Food Standards Committee.—The question of the Board being represented on the Food Standards Committee was postponed until the next meeting in the absence of Mr. Bailey.

Reports of Examinations.—The following reports were received from the examiners:—The quarterly examinations under the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3, were held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, from 2nd to 13th inst. Sixty-five candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—

Preliminary Examination (held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Hamilton, Kyneton, Hobart and Launceston.—Mary Moorhead, Heathcote; Mabelle Hale, Footscray; Leslie Kenneth Gordon, St. Kilda; Sybil L. Wells, Kyneton; Carl A. Broberg, East Melbourne; Robert W. Maxwell, East Prahran. Eligible to

take the subjects indicated at the next examination.—Aubrey Sampson, Launceston, Arithmetic; A. E. Clemence, Brunswick, Latin; Charles Farnback, Footscray, Latin.

Intermediate Examination (Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany).—J. B. Robinson, Ballarat; R. R. Smith, Ballarat; Winifred T. Gill, Melbourne; Aldehaid M. Ulrich, Brunswick; Geo. Pleasance, Prahran; Arthur H. Crundall, Melbourne; Vivian G. Morieson, Auburn; John W. Nobbs, North Fitzroy; Chas. Pleasance, Prahran; Dora Alston, St. Kilda; S. H. Marshall, Thornbury; Donald G. Patchell, St. Kilda. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at the next examination.—John F. Blackburn, Botany paper; Rosie Ellison, Practical Chemistry; Wm. B. Perry, Materia Medica paper; Aubrey C. Reader, Albert Park, Botany and Chemistry papers; Aubrey H. Gamble, Melbourne, Botany paper; W. T. L. Frearson, South Yarra, Botany paper.

Final Examination (Practical Pharmacy, etc.).—Arundel Sheridan, Windsor; Walter Widdowson, Forest Lodge, N.S.W.; Leon Horwitz, Sydney, N.S.W.; Arnold F. Cunningham, Echuca; Chas. V. Browne, Fitzroy; J. W. Florance, Camperdown; Edward V. Catford, Armadale; G. S. Corson, Armadale; T. A. H. Ready, Clifton Hill; Seymour W. Jamieson, St. Kilda; H. D. Jordon, Ballarat. Eligible to take the subjects indicated at the next examination.—Chas. S. Buckley, Division 2, Oral; Arthur H. Crundall, Melbourne, Division 1, paper; S. H. Marshall, Thornbury, Division 1, paper and Division 2, Oral.

The Preliminary Examiner reported that candidates were not paying sufficient attention to the subject of Latin. The Intermediate Examiner stated that several of the candidates had presented themselves with very little prospect of success. In the Final Examination, the examiners in Division 2, Oral (Messrs. Bailey and Jewkes) reported that candidates would require to give more attention to this subject. There was a disposition to regard it as an unimportant portion of the examination, whereas it was very necessary that candidates should possess a full and accurate knowledge of this portion of the work.

The reports of the examiners were received and adopted.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Fleay gave notice that he would move at the July meeting that the Board take into consideration the question of re-opening reciprocity negotiations with the State of Tasmania and the Dominion of New Zealand.

Mr. Jewkes (for the hon. treasurer) presented the monthly financial statement, and after ordinary routine business had been transacted the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on June 4. Present: The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) in the chair, and Messrs. Cossar, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford, Strutt, and Taylor. Apologies from Messrs. Champion, Francis, and Imes.

Welcome to Mr. Leete.—The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. E. H. Leete, the newly elected member of the Council. Mr. Leete was following a very old and esteemed member (Mr. Church) whose resignation they all regretted, but he thought the Society had reason to congratulate itself on having secured so able a successor to that gentleman (applause). Mr. Leete thanked the members for the honour conferred on him, and trusted that he would be able to be of some service to the Society. His only regret was that he had taken Mr. Church's place, and he hoped that at a not far distant date Mr. Church might see his way to again take a seat on the Council.

Correspondence.—Mr. G. H. Bartleman, North Fitzroy, applied for use of hall to hold a meeting in June, for the purpose of considering the formation of a North Suburban Chemists' Association. Resolved, that the application be granted.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, wrote that he was unable to accept re-nomination as Scientific Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. J. H. Young (Adelaide), stating that his Council had not come to any definite decision *re* the filling of the vacancy of Scientific Secretary of the Conference. Mr. R. C. Cowley (Brisbane), stating that his Council endorsed the nomination of Dr. Sidney Plowman. Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, agreeing to Dr. Plowman's nomination.

University of Sydney thanking the Council for supplying back numbers of the "Journal," and promising to forward from time to time scientific papers of interest to pharmacists.

Drs. Harley Grover, Jas A. Smeal and John Fleming, thanking the Council for letter of congratulation, and stating that they would lose no opportunity of doing anything in their power to improve the status of pharmacists and to foster a cordial relationship between the medical profession and the calling of pharmacy.

Mr. John Wilson, Cheltenham, regretting that the exigencies of his business would not permit his attending meetings of the A.P.F. committee, on which he had been appointed, but that it would give him great pleasure to do anything in his power to assist the committee in its work.

Mr. Richard Bremridge, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, congratulating Mr. Butchers on his appointment as secretary of the Society, and assuring the Council that the friendly relations which had existed for so many years would continue, and that although individuals would in the course of nature disappear as the years rolled on, the *entente* between the two great bodies in Great Britain and Australia would, he trusted, continue for ever.

Mr. R. C. Cowley (Brisbane), stating that he had written to the Administrator of the Northern Territory, drawing attention to the various A.P.F. preparations suitable for inclusion in the medicine chests he was about to distribute.

Mr. D. Coventry, secretary of the U.F.S. Dispensaries Conference, thanking the Council for the use of the hall for the meeting held on May 10th.

Mr. W. G. Piper, offering to secure copy of Dr. Ashburton Thompson's Report on the Food and Drugs Regulations. Offer accepted with

thanks. Mr. A. Forster (N.S.W.), forwarding copy of Report of Royal Commission on Foods and Drugs.

Mr. J. Tipping, Bairnsdale, stating that, although late in the day, he desired to acknowledge the good work done by the Society, and was glad to be associated with so many of those whose names he was familiar with.

New Members for Election.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Full Members.

Berneworth, J. R., Sebastopol.
Tipping, James, Bairnsdale.
Challman, H. O., Traralgon.
Peters, A. L. J., Bendigo.
Long, D. R., Windsor.

Associates.

Crawford, J. A. E., Middle Park.
Barnes, Ralph, Horsham.
King, John, Jnr., Ballarat.
Franklin, B. J., Ararat.
Ross, William A., Melbourne.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cossar, seconded by Mr. Owen, that Mr. Victor Say, of Benalla, who was about to visit England, be appointed as one of the Society's representatives at the Jubilee Meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held in London in July next.

Report of Optical Committee.—The Committee reported that at a meeting held on May 13th, at which Messrs. Aird, Needham, Cossar, Imes and Butchers were present, consideration was given as to the possibility of arranging a course of tuition in optics by correspondence; but that, after discussion, it was found that such a course would not be satisfactory to those taking it up, and the Committee reluctantly had to abandon the proposal. Matters of detail in connection with the present optical class were discussed, and the meeting adjourned. On the motion of Mr. Strutt, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the Committee's report was received and adopted. The President reported that the Victorian Optical Association had forwarded invitations to himself and Messrs. Cossar, Imes and Butchers to be present at the annual dinner on June 2nd. He desired to acknowledge the compliment and to congratulate the Association on the success of the function.

Report of Lectorial Board re College Extension.—Dr. Sidney Plowman forwarded, on behalf of the Lectorial Board, the detailed suggestions of the teaching staff, as to the additional accommodation which was thought to be necessary, as well as sketch plans showing how the space available might be utilised. Mr. Owen said that the Lectorial Board had evidently given the matter very careful consideration, and he moved that the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Dr. Plowman and the members of the Board for the trouble they had taken in drawing up the plans and drafting the list of requirements. Mr. Strutt said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Owen said that Mr. John A. B. Koch, a leading architect, had offered his services to the Council. He moved that Mr. Koch be asked to prepare plans and specifications for additions to the main building. Mr. Pickford seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Kernot moved, Mr. Taylor seconded, that the architect be asked to report as to the extent to which the building could be proceeded with with the present funds available for the purpose. Carried.

It was further resolved that the Building and Finance Committee be empowered to take action on the receipt of Mr. Koch's report.

Lectures on Commercial Subjects.—Mr. Leete said he would like to see a course of lectures started during the winter months on business subjects. He thought the time was opportune for the commencement of such a course. It was resolved that the matter be referred to the Business Committee, with power to act.

General Business.—It was resolved to draw the attention of the lecturers and students to the desirability of adhering as closely as possible to the time-table set out in the syllabus. The secretary reported that the Intermediate Examination was in course of progress, and that 31 candidates had entered. He also stated that inquiries had been made *re* the use of duty free denatured Australian spirits in private hospitals. The Department was not disposed to curtail or extend the privilege. It was resolved that it would be inadvisable to take any action in the matter at the present juncture. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) presented the monthly financial statement; accounts were passed for payment, and the Council adjourned.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 16, 1913, at 8.30 p.m.

In the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. A. L. Elvins. Also present, Dr. Philpots, Dr. Yule. Apologies from the President, Dr. Nihill, and Mr. Iliffe.

Registration of a Dentist.—Geo. Finlay, L.D.S., B.D.Sc., applied for registration as a dentist. Application approved.

Recognition of Additional Qualifications.—K. F. Lennon, L.D.S., B.D.Sc., and C. H. S. Ponsford, L.D.S., B.D.Sc., applied for registration of their University degrees. Applications granted.

Recognition of Foreign Diploma.—Dr. W. S. Wilkinson, L.D.S., D.D.S., University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., June, 1912, applied for the entry in the Dentists' Register of his American degree as an additional qualification. The applicant having been already registered as a dentist, the application was granted.

The Annual Report.—The annual report was read, approved, and sent to the Chief Secretary.

Infringement of the Act.—Four cases of infringement of the Act were reported to the Board, and in each case immediate and effective action was taken, and further infringement prevented.

Correspondence was read and minuted.

The Board adjourned.

THE LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED
FACTUM CURASOR MDCCLXX
For Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance.
Head Office 41 Queen St. Melbourne.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	...	£250,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	...	£71,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	...	...	£44,000

Directors:

SIR HENRY WEEDON, K.B., Chairman.
HON. WM. ANGLISS, M.L.C.
E. C. DYASON, Esq.
ROBERT RAMSAY, Esq.
HON. R. A. CROUCH.

CHEMISTS can obtain Special Concessions as regards their life assurance by placing their business through the Authorised Agents of the Company,

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

—FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.—

CHAS. G. WATSON, General Manager.

It Pays you to Sell

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

1 Dozen	and under	12 Dozen	...	15s. 0d.	per	Dozen.
12 ,,	,,	30 ,,	...	14s. 3d.	,,	
30 ,,	,,	60 ,,	...	13s. 6d.	,,	
60 ,,	and over	...	...	12s. 9d.	,,	

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Goods delivered free in Melbourne and Suburbs.
Country Orders F.O.B. Melbourne.
2½ per cent. discount for cash within thirty days of delivery.

Orders sent to **TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY PTY. LTD., 495 Collins St., Melbourne,** will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—As the rights for New South Wales belong to a different proprietary, the Mixture supplied by the Company may not be sold in or sent into New South Wales, but may be sold in or sent into any other State. We, however, act as agents for the Proprietors of the Mixture for New South Wales, and will quote prices for and supply such Mixture on application.

GREATOIDS

The Small but Great Pill for

Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Worms.

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED PILL.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.	1	dozen and under	12 doz.,	15 -	per doz.			
	12	,, ,,	30 ,,	15 -	,,	less	10	per cent.
	30	,, and over	...	15 -	,,	,,	15	,,

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1/6 per package.
2½% discount for cash within 30 days of delivery.
Goods Delivered Free in Melbourne and Suburbs and the Country.

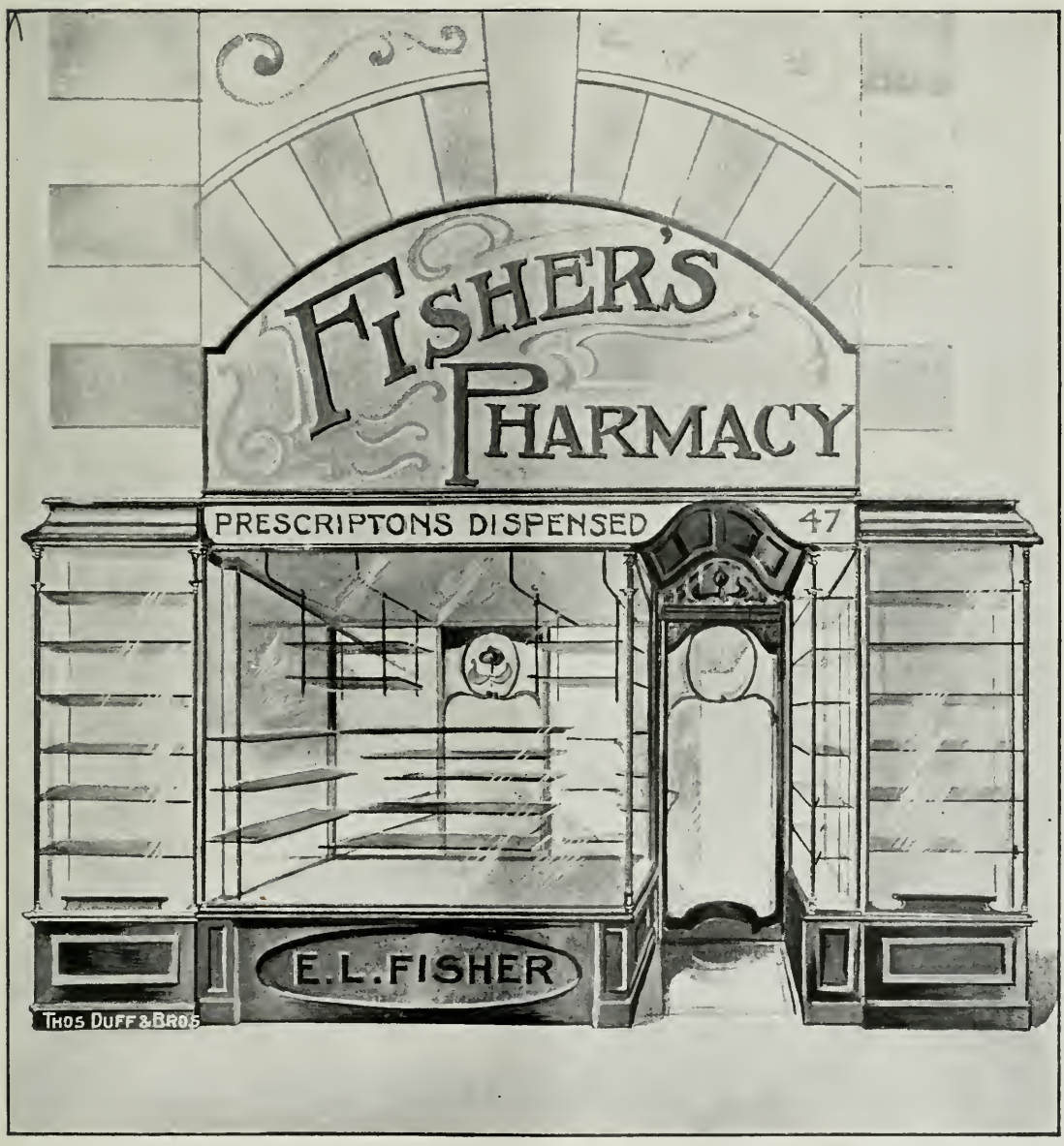
Orders sent to

Twentieth Century Manufacturing & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.,

495 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Will receive immediate attention.

THOS. DUFF & BROS., SHOP FITTERS,
PTY. LTD.
Show Case Makers and Shop Front Builders,
396-400 SWANSTON STREET (NORTH END). MELBOURNE.
TELEPHONE 3199.



Shop Front in Elizabeth Street fitted by us for E. L. Fisher, Esq.

WE ARE BORN TO OFFER BENEFITS

THE

INSURANCE OFFICE

OF

AUSTRALIA LTD.

THE.....

I.O.A.

Fire. Accident. Marine. Live Stock.

HEAD OFFICE FOR VICTORIA:

37 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE.

W. R. CAVE, MANAGER.

SUPPORT THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

Agents: THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

The I.O.A. Policies are accepted by the Savings Banks.

BRANCHES:

Sydney (H.O.), Brisbane, Perth, Rockhampton, Ballarat (Vic). Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Townsville, Geelong (Vic.)

ENTERPRISE IN THE DRUG TRADE.

Inspection of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co's Factory and Laboratories by Representative Pharmacists.

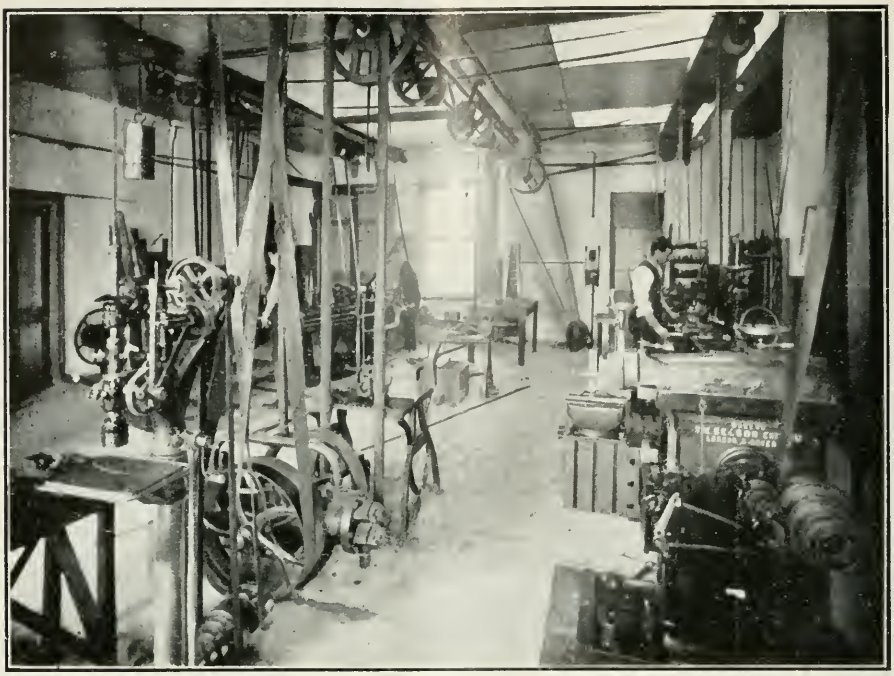
At the invitation of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., the presidents and members of the Pharmacy Board, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the directors of the P.D.L., the Lectorial Board of the College, and the officers of the Chemists' Cricket Club, paid a visit of inspection to the firm's well-equipped factory and laboratory in Spencer-street on May 21.

Among those present were Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Buckhurst, Butchers, Champion, Church, Cornell, Cossar, Geo. Francis, Gabriel, Leete, Piper, Parry, Pickford, N. Pleasance, Plowman, Rankin, Say, Sayer, Shaw, Strutt, Towl, Turner, H. B. Taylor, and the heads of each of the departments in the Flinders-lane warehouse.

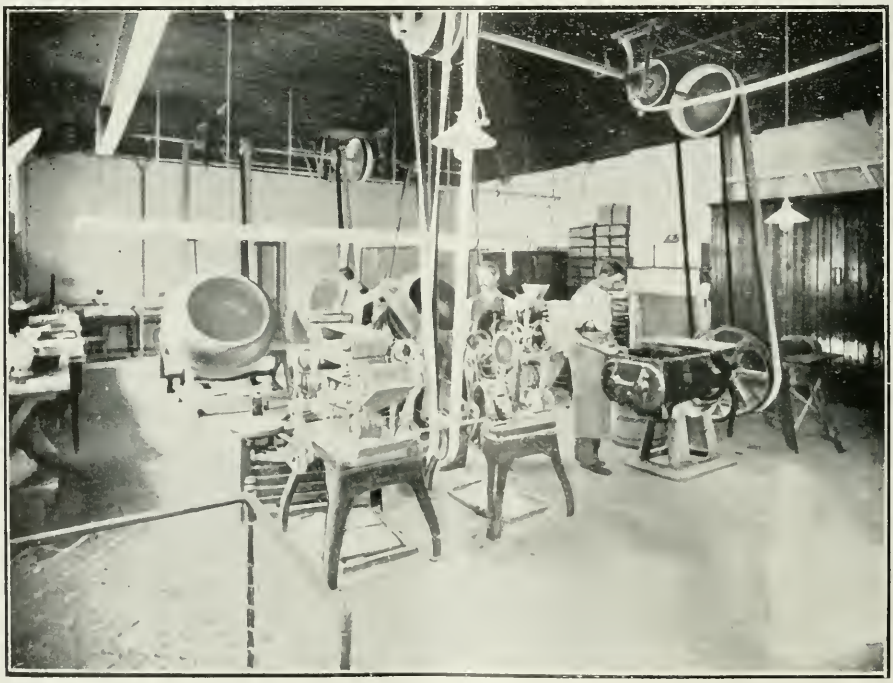
The visitors were received by Mr. W. Russell Grimwade, B.Sc., and Mr. R. E. Wood, warehouse manager. They were divided into three parties and conducted round the works by Mr. Grimwade, Mr. Brokenshaw (factory manager), and Mr. Drew (chemist).

After showing the origin of the orders in the office, the visitors were conducted to the Stock Department, where the stock card system was explained, by means of which all the drugs and chemicals were traced by various record numbers. The system of stock control, the bulk stocks of various preparations listed by the firm, together with stocks of drugs, chemicals, perfumes, etc., were then inspected. From there the Cream of Tartar Department was visited, and the process of manufacture explained. This, to many, was one of the most interesting features of the inspection. All the various processes of purification were explained, and the article was traced from the crude wine lees to the perfectly bleached and standardised product. Passing on to the next department, which is solely devoted to the manufacture of "Kemp's Sheep Branding Liquid," the latest machinery obtainable for this purpose was examined with interest. Next in order was the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, where various machines, ointment mills, emulsifiers, special apparatus for the manufacture of "Hypol," and stills for the recovery of spirit, etc., were shown.

From there the Malt Extract Building of three storeys was visited, and the process of manufacture in this department proved of great interest to those present. Proceeding onwards, the Leech House, specially insulated for the purpose, was shown, and three tanks were seen containing about 50,000 leeches. Next in order of inspection were: A special light-proof room for the manufacture of Nitrate of Silver; the Engineers' Shop, one of the latest additions (showing the firm's facilities for the manufacture and repair of machinery, and various processes in connection with the special design Boss Head, Retort Clamps, etc.); the Carpenters' Shop; the Pill Department, where the various methods were explained for the mixing of the mass to the finished pill coating. Here the intricate machine for manufacturing the pills was the source of wonder to the visitors. A special design of Hot Air Drying Cupboards were shown, representing the latest methods of seasoning pills at a warm low temperature, which avoids application of any degree of heat likely to impair their efficiency. After viewing the process of Gelatine Coating Pills, the Tin Department was inspected, where various processes of tin-making were illustrated in a practical manner. In another room the manufacture of lozenges, compressed tablets, and effervescing preparations were seen, and in an adjoining room, the visitors saw tons of Butter Preservative in the course of manufacture. After viewing the room for the manufacture and bottling of Kruse's Fluid Magnesia, the Finishing Department was entered, and there all the work of labelling, wrapping, and general finishing off, was in full progress. The Printing Department, where cartons were being made and all kinds of printing being done, was another illustration of the completeness of the firm's operations, the greater portion of the labels being printed on the premises. From there, the course was directed to the Analytical Laboratory.



Engineering Department, fitted with special appliances for Grinding and Polishing Tablet Dies and Punches. Here are made special Tin and Carton Dies.



Part of the Pill Department showing the "almost human" machine for making pills and the huge copper cylinders for coating. A Pill is sometimes coated ten or fifteen times before the required color is obtained. The special Drying Cupboards are seen on the right of the picture.

The Library, and various specialised apparatus, including an ingenious, electrically controlled machine for weighing Seidlitz Powders were next in order of inspection. A modern class of Steriliser was seen at work on ampoules of Dental Anaesthetics. The last department visited was the works of the Australian Oxygen Company, where a demonstration of the various uses of Oxygen were shown. In the bulk stock room the firm carry an immense reserve stock to meet any commercial or industrial contingencies which might temporarily put a stop to manufacture. Over 200 doz. gross bottles of Fluid Magnesia alone were stored in this room.

Altogether, it took nearly two hours and a half to complete the round of inspection, and even then many of the departments were only hurriedly passed through. The magnitude of the firm's operations impressed itself on all who were privileged to be present.

At 4.30 p.m., the party re-assembled in the luncheon room, where afternoon-tea and refreshments were provided.

Mr. Towl, President of the Pharmacy Board, proposed a vote of thanks to the firm for its hospitality and the great courtesy which had been shown by them in extending the present invitation. He was very proud to think that Australian enterprise was so marked that a factory of the size and importance of that they had seen had been built up so far from the great centres of the older world. To. Mr. Russell Grimwade they were under a debt of gratitude, and he moved that a most cordial vote of thanks be accorded to him and the members of the firm. (Applause).

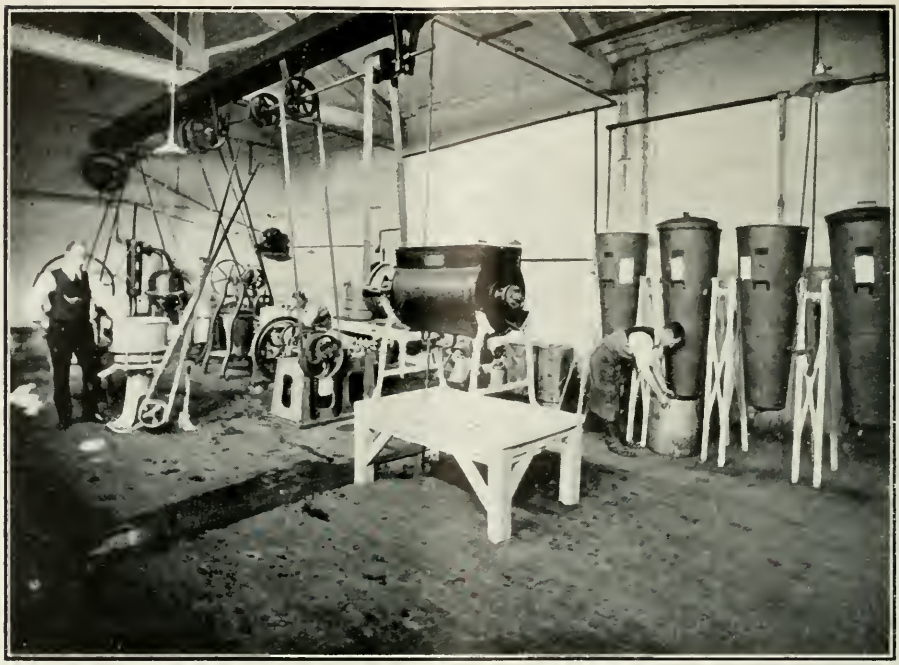
Mr. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, seconded the proposal. It had been a great pleasure to him to be present. The visit had been of great educational value. It showed the extent to which Australian ingenuity and enterprise could succeed, often in the midst of dispiriting conditions. He congratulated the firm on its new policy of the "open door," and saw in the extension of this idea a further means of enlisting the interest and support of Victorian pharmacists. (Applause).

Mr. Buckhurst, Chairman of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers, and urged the firm to assist retail pharmacists by providing a series of reliable medicines, the sale of which would be restricted to pharmacists, and which might be sold at a fair profit, and so meet the competition of other largely advertised outside remedies. That pharmacists were able to rely on such firms as Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. for the purity and correctness of their drugs and chemicals was a great boon, and to this fact might be attributed, to a great extent, the freedom from errors on the part of the retailer. He cordially supported the toast, and hoped that the firm would repeat the visit at some future date. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Russell Grimwade responded, and apologised for the absence of his brother, Mr. Norton Grimwade, who had another important engagement elsewhere. He appreciated very much the many kind things which had been said. His firm was ambitious, and it was their desire to do all they could in the interests of retail pharmacists. The factory was really the intermediary establishment—on the one side were the bottle works and the acid works, and on the other the warehouse. There was still room for further development. A great many of the drugs used in the Pharmacopœia could be produced in this country. Already, the firm was cultivating successfully a number of medicinal plants. There was more in business than the mere making of money. The intricate machinery used, and the possibility of new discoveries were very fascinating to anyone who loved his work, and he felt a very keen delight in the progress which was being made in the firm's undertaking. He thanked them all for their kindness in coming, and for the interest they had shown in the inspection. (Applause).

Mr. Wood also responded, and expressed his pleasure at meeting such a representative gathering. He had always hoped to be able to pay his respects personally on every Victorian pharmacist, but up till the present he had so much to occupy his attention in the warehouse that he had not been able to yet realise this ambition. He felt he had been lacking a little bit in courtesy in this regard, but hoped to make amends for his seeming neglect later on.

The company then dispersed.



Pharmaceutical Laboratory No. 1, showing Percolators, Mixing Machines, Ointment Mills, Emulsifiers, Vacuum Pan, etc.

Printing Department.

Bendigo Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the Bendigo Chemists' Association was held at the Shamrock Hotel on Saturday evening, June 7th, to extend a welcome to Mr. C. L. Butchers, who was paying his first visit to the city.

Mr. A. E. Sayer (president) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Anderson, Cocking, Jones, London, Peters, and Williams. Apologies were received from Messrs. Cooper and Lay. The president, in a few words, proposed the health of Mr. Butchers, and on behalf of the Association, extended to him a hearty welcome. In responding to the toast, Mr. Butchers said that, although he was only spending the week end at Bendigo, he had had the pleasure of personally calling on every pharmacist in the city, and also in Eaglehawk and Golden Square. Mr. Sayer had kindly taken him round, and they had also seen the head dispenser at the local dispensary, and intended calling on one or two of the principal members of the dispensary committee on the following day. It was a pleasure to see pharmacists pulling so well together. Bendigo would always have a warm place in his heart, not only for the kind reception they had given him, individually and as an association, but because in the early stages of the P.D.L. every chemist in the district had joined. Mr. Sayer and Mr. Peters were active in carrying out their duties in connection with the Pharmacy Board and the P.D.L., and he thought that the idea of having the country represented on those bodies was proving a great success. He then dealt briefly with the various matters, which were engaging the attention of the Board, the Council, and the P.D.L.

After spending a pleasant hour, Mr. London moved, Mr. Jones seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Butchers for his address, and also to Mr. Sayer for his generous hospitality. Mr. London said it would do good if the secretary of the Society could more frequently call on pharmacists in the country. Mr. Jones endorsed this view, and said that such visits brought about a better understanding, and that it was very desirable that the executive officer should become known personally to members of the craft. Other members having spoken, Mr. Sayer briefly responded, and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

The Harry Shillinglaw Testimonial.

Mr. E. C. J. Davies, hon. secretary of the Harry Shillinglaw Testimonial, reports that the preliminary organising work is now completed. Since the last report replies have been received from Queensland and West Australia, and both States have joined the movement; Queensland has appointed Mr. Geo. Watkins as hon. local secretary, and has issued a circular to chemists in Queensland. Western Australia has appointed Mr. E. Mayhew as hon. local secretary, who has sent the register of pharmacists in W.A., and circulars have been sent from Melbourne in accordance with his instructions. Reports from hon. local secretaries of the nearer States give satisfactory accounts of progress in each. The Executive Committee have posted a second circular to Victorian pharmacists. Weekly meetings are held, and all business is well in hand. Subscriptions are coming forward well from Victorian pharmacists, both town and country, and the committee is well satisfied with the success of the movement, as all the States have joined, and reports so far received are of an encouraging nature.

Sigma Chemical Co.

A meeting of the members of the Sigma Company Ltd. was held at the College of Pharmacy on June 3, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, president of the South Suburban Chemists' Association, occupied the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. Leete, Pickford, Sayle, Attwood, Goode, Garrick, Buckhurst, Owen, Church, Cochran, Bartleman, Barker, White, Hislop, Sayle (2), J. A. Jones, Mitchell, G. Pleasance, Cheshire, Aumont, Shaw, Sutcliffe, Vale, Rankin, Cossar, J. H. Smith, Gardiner, Paulden, Daintree, Yelland, Towl, Newman and Butchers. Mr. S. A. Ralph, the company's solicitor, was also in attendance.

The chairman briefly outlined the purpose for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. Leete moved, Mr. Buckhurst seconded—"That the Sigma Company Ltd. be formed and registered, and that the provisional directors be empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the Company."—Carried.

Mr. Ralph then explained the objects of the company and the mode of management as set out in the draft of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Mr. Pickford asked whether the company had power to regulate prices. Mr. Ralph said that this was included in the objects. If a member sold the goods below the minimum rate fixed he was liable to have his share forfeited. Mr. Buckhurst urged that in such a case a member should have the right of appeal to a general meeting. Mr. Church supported this view. He did not think the onus should rest entirely with the directors. Mr. Wheeler asked what would prevent non-members from selling below the fixed price. Mr. Leete said that supplies would be cut off.

Mr. Buckhurst moved, Mr. Owen seconded—"That provision be made in the Articles whereby a member could have the right to appeal to an extraordinary general meeting of the company."

Mr. Pickford said he would prefer arbitration.

Mr. Owen thought that a meeting of the company would be the best means of dealing with the matter, which would be then settled by a majority vote.

Mr. Pickford moved as an amendment—"That the matter of the forfeiture of a member's share for non-compliance with the minimum selling price be dealt with by arbitration." Mr. Goode seconded the amendment, which was carried unanimously, Mr. Buckhurst stating that he only introduced the subject because he thought there should be some other court of appeal beyond the directors.

Mr. Ralph explained that the nominal capital of the company had been fixed at £2000. All shares would be issued as fully paid up. Portion of the share capital would be held in reserve.

Power was given to increase the capital if desired. Mr. Buckhurst asked whether it was intended to limit the number of shares held by individual shareholders. Mr. Leete said that no person could hold more than one original share. Discussion ensued as to the limitations to be imposed on new shares issued. Mr. Church moved, Mr. Cossar seconded—"That the number of shares that any shareholder could hold be limited to ten."—Carried.

Mr. Gardiner raised the question as to the disposition of a share in the event of a member dying. There was a long discussion on this point, Mr. Towl and others maintaining that the share should become part of the deceased member's estate. Mr. Ralph said it would be provided in the Articles that the legal representative of any deceased pharmacist would be entitled to collect the dividends.

Mr. C. J. Sayle asked why should not assistants be allowed to hold shares. The chairman said that this would cut at the very foundation of the company. Only retail pharmacists in business could hold shares. Mr. Buckhurst said that if the company wished to have complete control of its preparations, it must confine its members to registered chemists. Mr. Sayle desired to move a motion embodying his ideas, but the chairman said he could not accept it.

The voting provisions were next dealt with. Mr. Buckhurst strongly opposed the open proxy provided. It was a very dangerous instrument, and often led to clique management. Mr. Owen supported this view. Some further provision should be inserted. Ultimately it was agreed to insert as a safeguard that at any meeting three members could demand a poll of all the members voting by post.

Messrs. Bartleman, Church, Goode, Leete, Pickford and White were confirmed in their position as provisional directors. They would all retire at the statutory meeting, but would be eligible for re-election.

Mr. Daintree asked if shares would be only issued at a premium after a certain date. Mr. Ralph said the directors had power to do this.

Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Towl seconded—"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association as amended be formally adopted."—Carried.

Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Gardiner seconded: "That the action of the South Suburban Chemists' Association in inviting pharmacists to take up debentures be endorsed." Carried. The rate of debenture interest was fixed at 7 per cent.

Mr. Owen moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to those gentlemen who had given so much thought and attention to the promotion of the company, particularly to Messrs. Church and Leete. Mr. Cochran seconded. Mr. Buckhurst said that the motion should be coupled with the name of the South Suburban Chemists' Association, which was a live body, and a reproach to other suburbs which were not working on similar lines. They were also under a debt of gratitude to the solicitor of the company for the lucid manner in which he had explained the articles of association. The motion was carried with applause.

Mr. Leete responded. His work had been a labour of love. The company would be the means of showing pharmacists what they could do. A similar effort made some years ago had failed. There was no reason why it should have. Perhaps chemists were now more alive to their own interests. He trusted the company would have a long and prosperous career.

Mr. Ralph also responded, and complimented those present on the keen and yet harmonious manner in which the various intricate matters had been discussed. It was very nice indeed to see such a nice feeling, and it augured well for the future of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

VICTORIA.

A special meeting of the directors was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on June 3.

Present: Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Rankin and Towl. Apologies from Messrs. Francis, Cornell, and Gulliver.

Correspondence.—Credit notes for insurances effected with I.O.A., on account of Messrs. Hood and Co., Peters, Gardiner, Attwood, Bilton, Bartleman, Gadcke, Heath, Williams, and Daintree. The chairman said he had been instrumental in persuading some of his business friends to insure in the company. If pharmacists fully realised that by doing this they were helping along the movement, the revenue from this source would be greatly augmented.

Letters were received from Messrs. Porter and Young (S.A.), giving full particulars of the recent action against Mr. Porter. The chairman said that he had instructed the Secretary to write to Mr. Young to the effect that the P.D.L. was prepared to assist Mr. Porter in regard to the costs of the case. From the replies received, it appeared that Mr. Porter was fully protected under his insurance policy. It was suggested that the company might assist in defraying the cost of the shorthand report of the case. Resolved, that the South Australian branch be informed that the directors would have pleasure in complying with this request.

E. Mayhew, Registrar, Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., asking for full particulars of P.D.L. movement. The Secretary stated that he had forwarded a set of all the printed matter and a memorandum dealing generally with the aims and objects of the company.

C. T. Main (Adelaide) congratulating the directors on the extension of the P.D.L., and expressing the hope that the movement would become a Commonwealth one in every sense of the term.

H. J. Mewkill (St. Arnaud), accepting seat on the Board, and hoping that he would have frequent opportunities of being useful to the P.D.L. and to his brother pharmacists.

D. Coventry, Secretary to U.F.S. Dispensaries' Conference, stating that the report of the two recent conferences had been forwarded to the various dispensaries for consideration, and that the replies received would be considered at the next meeting to be held in August. The Sec-

retary reported that the Geelong pharmacists were arranging for a strong deputation to wait on the committee of the local dispensary.

Correspondence from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, in reference to proposed National Insurance legislation, was received. It was pointed out that in view of the present disturbed state of politics it would be unwise to take any immediate action, but that the Secretary had been carefully collecting material relative to the working of the British measure. The question was a very serious one, and pharmacists would require to exercise the greatest caution and judgment in handling it. Various interests were involved, many of them of a conflicting nature, and it was undesirable at the present juncture to do anything which might prejudice the position later on.

Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., stating that the Council was of opinion that all pharmacists engaged in military work should be granted commissions. Mr. Towl said that the deputation to the Minister of Defence would now have to be postponed, but that Mr. Mayhew (W.A.) had been asked to endeavour to interview Senator Pearce in Western Australia. Mr. Mayhew also wrote for an annotated copy of the Victorian Medical Act, and the arguments against "company" pharmacy. The Secretary said that these had been supplied.

Several very interesting letters were received from Messrs. Sydney Mears, Loney, Gray, and others in reference to the formation of the P.D.L. of New South Wales. Mr. Buckhurst said that he had, at the special request of the N.S.W. directors, visited Sydney again during the previous week, and had addressed another meeting of pharmacists. He believed that as the result of his visit and the efforts of those interested in the movement, the opposition to the P.D.L., which manifested itself in one or two directions, had been overcome.

The N.S.W. branch was very fortunate in having such an enthusiast as Sydney Mears, and the directors who had been elected were broad-minded men of good business ability. Mr. Rankin said that the result was very satisfactory. Mr. Buckhurst was devoting a great deal of time and energy to the movement, and the question of reimbursing him some of his out of pocket expenses should be considered.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—289, Andrew, W. H., Healesville; 290, Price, H. C., Chatswood, N.S.W.; 291, Cox, H. D. B., North Sydney; 292, Park, W. S., Jnr., Chatswood, N.S.W.; 293, Sadler, Alex., North Sydney; 294, Baxter, W. H., North Sydney; 295, Manning, H. W., Milson's Point, N.S.W.; 296, Redmond, H. G. P., Crow's Nest, N.S.W.; 297, McKinnon, J. F., Ashfield, N.S.W.; 298, Meagher, Martin, Sydney, N.S.W.; 299, Lloyd, Frank, Redfern, N.S.W.; 300, Stephens, John, Leichardt, N.S.W.; 301, Wade, T. E., Auburn; 302, Jones, Thos. B., Fitzroy; 303, Mitchell, E. H., Sydney; 304, Henderson, J. H., Sydney, N.S.W.; 305, Mackay, J. H. R., Balmain, N.S.W.; 306, Swindale, T. H., Turramurra, N.S.W.; 307, Reuss, A. H., Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W.; 308, Ottoway, S. C., Sydney; 309, Browne, W. T., Dimboola; 310, Coakley, R. J., Castlemaine; 311, Fegent, W. G., Sydney, N.S.W.; 312, Lafburg, O. H., Rockdale, N.S.W.; 313, Manning, E. A., Kensington, Sydney, N.S.W.; 314, Green, W. B. S., Chatswood, N.S.W.; 315, Stewart, John, Petersham, N.S.W.; 316, Cunningham, J. J., Echuca; 317, Strutt, S. S., East Melbourne; 318, Marshall, Chas. A., Sydney, N.S.W.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Directors met on June 11th. Present:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Mewkill (St. Arnaud), Peters (Bendigo), Rankin and Towl. Apology from Mr. Cornell.

Welcome to Mr. Mewkill.—The chairman welcomed Mr. Mewkill, who took his seat on the Board for the first time that day. It showed the interest taken in the movement, that Mr. Mewkill had travelled 160 miles to be present at the meeting. Mr. Gulliver (vice-chairman) and other directors joined in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. Mewkill. Mr. Mewkill, in returning thanks for the warm reception given him, said that he had taken an interest in the P.D.L. since its very inception. That the scheme had been so successful reflected great credit on the originators of it. He was coming in when much of the hard work had been done, but that would not detract in any way from anything he was able to do to help the P.D.L. along. (Applause.)

Correspondence.—Credit note I.O.A., on account of Mr. Geo. Pleasance, Prahran.

Mr. W. C. Kernot (Geelong), in reference to a proposed Conference with the local dispensary committee, and asking that the President and Secretary might attend.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey, solicitor, intimating that the change in the directorship had been duly filed at the Registrar-General's office.

Mr. J. H. Young (Adelaide), congratulating P.D.L. on extension to Western Australia and New South Wales.

Mr. Sydney Mears, in reference to matters engaging the attention of the New South Wales directors.

Mr. W. H. Fleay (Ballarat), forwarding name of prospective new members he had seen.

A telegram was received from Western Australia, stating that a meeting had been held in Perth on June 6th, when it was decided to affiliate with the P.D.L., and to convene a further meeting to appoint directors, etc., at a later date.

Dispensaries and the Factories Act.—A correspondent drew attention to some alleged breaches of the Factories Acts by U.F.S. Dispensaries in working assistants over the statutory number of hours (58 per week). After discussion, it was resolved that the Association take no action in the matter as a body, and that a reply be sent forwarding the information asked for, and referring the writer to the Factories Act.

Proposed Pure Food Conference.—It was reported that a Federal and Interstate Conference of Experts had been arranged to take place in Melbourne on June 17th and following days to discuss Dr. Ashburton Thompson's Report on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs. Only two representatives from each State would attend, and Dr. E. Robertson and Mr. A. R.

Bailey had been appointed to represent Victoria. Mr. Rankin said that this was very satisfactory, and that Mr. Bailey would worthily uphold the position, so far as pharmacists were concerned. Mr. Buckhurst said that he understood that the vacancy on the committee caused by Cr. Pleasance's resignation some years ago had never been filled. Mr. Towl said he thought the Pharmacy Board should be represented. It was resolved to recommend to the Board the desirability of having the vacancy filled.

The Federal Board.—A general discussion took place as to the best means of constituting the proposed Federal Board. The directors were unanimous that such a Board would prove of immense advantage to pharmacists throughout Australia. As it would necessitate an alteration of the Articles of Association, it was desirable to put the matter in hand at an early date. Mr. Rankin therefore moved, and Mr. Mewkill seconded, that Messrs. Buckhurst, Towl, Stockfeld and Butchers draft a scheme for submission to the boards of the various States, and that the solicitor be asked to advise as to what amendments of the articles were necessary to give effect to this proposal.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

No. 319.—Wm. Wastell, Adelaide.

No. 320.—G. T. Le Couteur, Glenferrie.

The chairman urged the directors to induce any pharmacists they knew who were not members to join.

The Board then went into committee to deal with several matters. On resuming, the Treasurer (Mr. Francis) submitted the financial statement showing balance of £56 11s. 11d. in the General Fund, and £325 in Reserve Fund. Accounts were passed for payment.

The Secretary reported that he had paid a visit to Bendigo, and had been very kindly received by the local pharmacists. He was very much impressed by the good fellowship which existed between all the pharmacists in that district. It augured well for the future of pharmacy.

The meeting then adjourned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Advisory Board met on May 23. Present: The chairman (Mr. Porter), and Messrs. Fox, Cowling, Strempel, and Gryst.

With reference to the matter of sergeant compounders, Mr. Porter said he had had no opportunity of seeing the principal medical officer. The reply from Mr. Butchers was received, however, and it met the intention of the Board—that no compounder who was not a registered pharmaceutical chemist be recommended for lieutenant.

Membership.—The secretary gave his list of applications and enrolments, and, in reply to questions as to some names and reasons for their not progressing further, said the I.O.A. canvassers were diligently engaged, but had been met with some denials and some assents, which were as yet only promises. The chairman said the Board would like to know what its duties were, and also full information as to the complete insurances effected by the I.O.A. for the local members, not only guarantee, but fire, etc. The members instructed the secretary to ask for the particulars, and also a supply of prospectuses and other matter useful for the purpose of bringing P.D.L. under notice.

Mr. Porter's Case.—Mr. Cowling, after congratulating the chairman on his success, referred to the utility of having copies of such report for distribution. Mr. Gryst thought P.D.L. could make use of the report of the case, and, considering its importance, might wish to share the cost. The secretary said he did not know how the matter stood. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society ordered the report, and the "C.D.A." was its official organ. At the same time the official organ of P.D.L. was the *Journal of Pharmacy*, and anything sent to that journal would, Mr. Butchers said, be passed on to "C.D.A." It was resolved that the report was one of the documents of the Society, to be sent to "C.D.A.," and when used passed on to P.D.L., with a request to return it to this Society.

Mr. Gryst referred to the probable acceptance of P.D.L. in Western Australia, also in New South Wales. It was resolved to send a congratulatory letter to the head office.

Meetings.—It was resolved to arrange the monthly meetings at such a time that its resolution would be considered by the Victorian Board at its then next meeting.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at the Board Room, Domain, Sydney, on June 10th. Mr. Snelson occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Short, Loney, Williams, Carroll and F. P. J. Gray.

Registrations under Pharmacy Act.—E. F. Smith, of Sydney (Ph. C. of S. Aust.); Conrad Bonnington, of Sydney (Ph. C. of N.Z.); J. C. Cocrane, of Sydney (Ph. C. of N.Z.); also Loris Ingamellis and B. N. Sabiel, of Sydney (passed Final Examination), applied for registration, and were admitted. The application of Septimus C. Lancaster, of Tasmania, was ordered to be allowed to stand over until his arrival in Sydney.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Thomas Alfred Meldrum, of Gunning, applied to have his Junior Sydney Public Examination of 1909 recognised in lieu of Preliminary. Granted.

Pharmacists' poison licenses were granted to F. E. Smith, C. Bonnington, J. C. Cocrane, and L. Ingamellis, all of Sydney.

Annual poisons Licenses were granted to four country storekeepers and one license was renewed.

Registration of Indentures.—E. G. Wheen, to W. H. Mayhew, of Petersham; Arthur Powell, to F. K. Spooner, of Paddington; T. C. Meldrum, to J. M. Meldrum of Gunning, all for a term of three years.

Retiring Members of the Board.—The Registrar announced that Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, C. J. Carroll, F. P. J. Gray, and Ll. P. Williams would cease to be members of the Board by effluxion of time at the end of June, but were eligible for re-election. The Board appointed

Mr. W. Short as returning officer. The election will take place on July 8.

The date of the next Final Examination was fixed for July 21.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on June 10. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. Snelson). There were also present Messrs. Loney, Short, Williams, Carroll, Penrose, Gray and Sharpe.

A post card from Aden was received from Mr. A. Wadsworth, announcing his safe arrival, and conveying his good wishes to the Council.

New Member.—Mr. Loris Ingamellis applied for admission, and was elected by ballot.

Pure Food Regulations.—Mr. Carroll proposed, and Mr. Short seconded, a motion to the effect that the department be communicated with, asking that the views of pharmacists be heard before the final adoption of the proposed regulations. Carried.

P.D.L.—It was proposed by Mr. Penrose, and seconded by Mr. Loney: "That this Council approves of the action taken by the President in the matter of the P.D.L. meetings."

Early Closing.—Mr. Williams proposed, and Mr. Loney seconded: "That the Council as a whole form a committee to watch the early closing movement," with a view to protecting the interests of pharmacists. Carried.

Pharmaceutical Insurance.—It was resolved that if there were found to be any inaccuracies in the statements made in the recent circular issued by the Society to its members on trade insurance, another corrected circular should be issued.

A special meeting of the Council was held on June 13 to consider a letter from Mr. A. R. Bailey, Glenferrie, Victoria.

The letter intimated that on the 10th June Mr. Bailey had been appointed one of the delegates from Victoria to the Pure Food Standards Conference to be held on June 17, and suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. should communicate with him regarding any suggestions as to amendments of the regulations. Mr. Bailey said he would probably be the only pharmacist at the Conference, and it was important that pharmacists as a whole should be correctly represented.

It was resolved to bring under the notice of the Conference, through the kind offices of Mr. Bailey, the following points:—

Resolution No. 9 should throw the onus of allowing the prescription to be repeated on the physician.

Resolution 10: Medicines prescribed and dispensed by registered chemists should not be subjected to the necessity of giving on the label the contents of the bottle, either in part or in whole. Reg. 71 (3) should be altered accordingly.

Reg. 70 (1) should allow cotton seed oil to be used for preparing carbolic oil, and (2) should be verbally amended regarding the acceptance of the Pharmaceutical Codex as a standard.

Reg. 73, requiring the percentage of both proof spirit and alcohol in a mixture, should be altered; only one of these should be demanded.

Reg. 74.—It was proposed that all castor oil not intended for human use should be compulsorily labelled "For External Use Only."

Reg. 75, Part 1 should be altered regarding the standard of eucalyptus oil for internal medicinal use.

The Approaching Election for the four vacancies on the Pharmacy Board is likely to be a keen one, and already the names of some of the members of the Council of the Sydney branch of the P.D.L. are mentioned, and their prospects canvassed. It is expected that at least Mr. Sydney Mears will be returned, and the names of Messrs. Reuss, Park, and C. J. Marshall are also in the air. If the P.D.L. candidates are successful this will divide the Board between supporters of the P.D.L. and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The P.D.L. men are said to be weakest in the country districts, but they have an active band of supporters in Sydney and suburbs. The view taken by the new candidates is that the time is ripe for adding to the personnel of the Board some younger blood. The trouble is that so many pharmacists take such little interest in the proceedings of the Board that they will not trouble even to vote by post.

The P.D.L. movement continues to find favour with many pharmacists who have paid little attention to the work of the Pharmaceutical Society; but if the movement has come to stay and be a success it will require good management and energetic pushing, as well as able and enthusiastic leading. We are all very well in Sydney, when such a man as Mr. Buckhurst comes along, but have we got such a man here? He is evidently a great worker and an able talker and has a most capable and indefatigable secretary to back him up. So far Victoria is to be congratulated, and just as the P.A.T.A. failed in Victoria and succeeded in Sydney, so it may be possible that P.D.L. will prove not adapted to the needs of the State. The members of local Board are doing good work. There is no doubting their excellent private qualities and business ability, and that they will show the capacity to lead in such a movement is the expectation of all who know them.

The Reorganisation of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. is in the air. People are talking about re-modelling the constitution, and making it a master pharmacists' association. They will not refuse to admit others, and will not turn out assistants who have joined; but they will spend their funds for master pharmacists' interests first and foremost, and thus indirectly benefit the whole business. But assistants must come with their eyes open, and must not complain when the funds are spent to promote the masters' interests. "What do members get for their annual subscription to the society?" some N.S.W. pharmacists are asking. They get their trade journal, and they get circulars instructing them on trade matters such as Closing Act and Wages Board awards. They also get the pro-

tection of their interests in every case where they are threatened. This is not a little.

General News.

Trade generally has been dull. Country folks are at home, and the wholesale houses are stock-taking. It has not been a very inspiring month.

Mr. Joseph McClean, pharmacist, of Maclean, has bought the business of Mr. H. C. Lean, of Maclean.

H. C. Lean is now at Grafton, where he carries on the pharmacy lately carried on by W. J. H. Vickery.

Mr. W. M. Thomas, late of North Sydney, has bought the pharmacy of J. J. Enright, of Casino, who is taking a rest before going into business again.

Dr. D. Aiken has purchased the practice of Dr. Gutheridge, of Murwillumbah.

Mr. J. H. McAllister, chemist of Guyra, has recently been married, and has been much congratulated on the happy event.

Dr. P. E. Corliss has recently started practice at Ballina, Richmond River.

American Ideas.—We have recently had new and novel pharmacies in Sydney. That of H. A. Rose and Co. is one of the finest in the Southern Hemisphere, while that of his nearest competitor, run on American lines, and including special displays of tobacco and high-class confectionery, is rather an eye-opener to Sydney. It is an acquired taste, but Sydney people will not be long in acquiring it.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Alleged Dispensing Error.

A Chemist Sued for Damages.

A case of exceptional interest to the medical profession and pharmacists occupied the attention of the Port Adelaide Court on April 20, when Mr. W. H. Porter, a well-known local chemist, was sued by Mrs. E. M. Eickhoff, Port Adelaide, for £100 for alleged wrongful preparation of a certain prescription which was ordered for her. In her claim the plaintiff alleged that a certain lotion was not prepared in accordance with the prescription, and as a consequence of this carelessness and negligence on the part of the defendant or his servant she had suffered physical pain and severe injuries. Mr. R. G. Nesbit appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. E. Cleland, K.C., with Mr. R. Cruickshank, for the defendant, who denied the allegations.

The facts of the case, said Mr. Nesbit, were that in July last the plaintiff was attended by Dr. Benson for a varicose trouble in her right leg. On July 16 the doctor prescribed a certain lotion for her, and until March last the plaintiff obtained the fluid at the defendant's chemistry. On March 15 Mrs. Eickhoff sent the bottle bearing her name and the number of the prescription to the defendant, and in exchange another bottle, containing what purported to be the lotion, was given. The fluid was applied in accordance with the doctor's instructions, but the effect was totally different to that experienced when previous applications were made. She suffered severe pain and discomfort instead of being eased, and the appearance of her leg was somewhat similar to that of a carbolic burn. On the following morning, after the application of this particular lotion, the plaintiff's leg was swollen considerably, and there were 14 blisters, which extended from the ankle to the knee. Such a thing had never happened before. The claim included special damages of £30, and the £70 for the pain and inconvenience that she had suffered. The public were bound to trust to the skill and carefulness of chemists' dispensers, and if the magistrate was satisfied that the wrong prescription was dispensed in this case it would require very little evidence of the pain and suffering that Mrs. Eickhoff endured. Chemists must be taught that in the exercising of their calling they must do so with the utmost skill and care.

Dr. P. Bollen, who was the first witness called, said that he professionally attended the plaintiff on April 22, and found several ulcers on the front of her shin. He also found that the skin on the shin was inflamed from about 2 inches below the knee to the root of the toes. The skin was generally red and thickened, and the plaintiff complained of great pain and irritation and inability to walk. He directed her to take rest. The veins of the leg were varicose. In the opinion of the witness the inflammation did not suggest a severe scald, but could have been caused by the external application of an irritable fluid. He did not think the injury had been caused by the natural progress of the disease. The plaintiff was suffering from chronic traumatic dermatitis, for which he ordered her lotion application and internal medicine.

By Mr. Cleland.—The presence of toxic matters irritating the circulation of the blood would cause the skin to become inflamed. External irritation and constitutional conditions would also cause such a complaint. If the irritating fluid was strong enough it would, in his opinion, produce blisters within 48 hours. For the recovery of Mrs. Eickhoff complete rest was essential. Assuming that the condition of the skin had been caused by an irritating fluid, he would not expect to find these conditions 38 days after the application of the fluid. He did not think that the discharge from ulcers would account for the condition of the plaintiff's leg.

The plaintiff stated that she gave the prescription produced, which she received from Dr. Benson, to Mr. Porter to dispense, and between July 16 and March 15 she received on an average three and four bottles of the lotion weekly. Her grand-daughter usually got the lotions from the defendant's shop. On March 15 her grand-daughter returned home with the bottle of lotion produced, and, mixing a portion of it with about a pint of warm water the witness applied the mixture to her leg with a towel as instructed. It was usual for her to keep it on her leg for 15 or 20 minutes, but on this occasion she could endure it no longer than 10 minutes, as it caused her too much pain. Upon removing the towel she saw that her leg was very red and swollen, and next morning there were 14 blisters there, some of which were as large as an almond. Since then

she had suffered much pain, and had lost considerable sleep. While Dr. Leon was attending her in his consulting-room at Mr. Porter's shop, on March 18, she heard him remark to Mr. Porter, "Another d——n mistake to this woman's leg." She did not catch Mr. Porter's reply. About April 1 Mr. Cruickshank's clerk interviewed her, and took the bottle of lotion to Mr. Porter, who extracted a sample. As she was unable to continue her household duties she had to employ assistants.

By Mr. Cleland.—Witness used to get her bottle refilled with the lotion, but she never at any time had two or three of these bottles in her possession at the same time. When she applied the lotion on March 15 it felt like a carbolic burn. Since last July she had not kept carbolic or any other disinfectant in her house. When the blisters came on her leg she consulted Dr. Leon, and afterwards Dr. Jurs. The blisters took almost a week to disappear, loose skin being all that remained. Although she got the wrong lotion from Mr. Porter she continued to get her prescriptions prepared by him. She made a complaint to Dr. Leon about the wrong lotion, but not to Mr. Porter. On April 1 she sent a letter to Mr. Porter asking him for £20 to maintain silence in reference to the matter, as she did not desire to expose him. She had not had the lotion analysed. The manager of the Queensland Insurance Company (Mr. Clarke) forwarded her a letter repudiating the claim, which Mr. Porter regarded as fictitious.

Vera Eickhoff (plaintiff's daughter) and Mary Thomsett (an employee) corroborated the plaintiff's evidence regarding the results of the application of the lotion on the night of March 15. Evidence was also given by Harriet Eickhoff.

The S.M.—Where is the evidence that the lotion was wrongly prescribed?

Mr. Nesbit.—The fact that it resulted in immediate injury after being applied is sufficient.

Mr. Cleland.—Why don't you call Dr. Leon.

Mr. Nesbit.—It is not necessary. We have established a prima-facie case, in my opinion.

Mr. Cleland asked for a nonsuit, as there was not a tittle of evidence to connect the defendant with the contents of the bottle of lotion. The question as to whether this particular lotion was obtained from Mr. Porter was not proved. He contended that in such a charge as this Dr. Leon, who was the first to attend Mrs. Eickhoff after the injury, should have been called. He characterised the case as one of blackmail. The chemist was at the mercy of the public, and anyone could procure a bottle of medicine, and afterwards add something to it, with serious results. The chemist had no hope whatever in dealing with a charge of this description.

The S.M.—I should say that the plaintiff's case is very weak. What is there to stop a doctor from duplicating a prescription?

Mr. Nesbit.—Nothing at all; but in this case it was not done. Mr. Porter was the only person from whom this prescription could have been obtained.

The S.M.—That in itself is very small.

Mr. Nesbit.—I contend that it is sufficient. There is no denial that the lotion was obtained from the defendant.

Mr. Cleland.—There is no evidence to show that the contents of the bottle are identical with the prescription. You should have had it analysed.

Mr. Nesbit.—If we had analysed it our position would have been just as indefinite.

Mr. Cleland said that he would call Dr. Leon, who would say that Mrs. Eickhoff did not receive any lotion on March 15, but on March 25. It was a sheer case of blackmail, which Mr. Porter would not submit to. He had never known such a case as this to be presented, and he contended that it had been purposely concocted by the plaintiff.

Dr. Leon, who was then called, deposed that when he ceased to attend Mrs. Eickhoff in October last her leg was healing. He advised her to rest it, otherwise it would not get well. Upon attending her in his consulting room on March 25 he found that the leg was in a bad state, but there were no signs of blisters. He denied having told Mr. Porter that a mistake had been made. He prescribed a lotion known as lotio calaminae to be applied to her leg. The injury could have been easily caused had the plaintiff gone for a long walk.

By Mr. Nesbit.—Mrs. Eickhoff complained to him about Mr. Porter having given her the wrong lotion, but he attached no importance to the complaint. Mrs. Eickhoff said she intended to sue Mr. Porter, but he did not reply, "Serves him right; it will make him more careful in the future."

Mr. Cleland.—When the plaintiff made the complaint was there anything in the appearance of her leg to justify it?—No.

Harold F. Mitchell deposed that he interviewed Mrs. Eickhoff, who showed him the injured leg. "You're suffering from eczema," he said; but the plaintiff attributed it to the lotion, a sample of which was given to the defendant. Although he had frequently dispensed lotion to the plaintiff on previous occasions, Horace L. Johnson, who was the only dispenser in the shop on the night of March 15, denied having sold lotion or medicine to any of the Eickhoffs.

Defendant denied that Dr. Leon made a remark concerning the mistake alleged by the plaintiff. He had the sample of lotion examined, and found that it contained an exceptionally small trace of carbolic acid and tap-water. To demonstrate how harmful it was some of the fluid was poured into the eye of one of his assistants without causing trouble, while Johnson drank some of it. Witness knew nothing about the complaint until he received the plaintiff's letter.

The S.M.—A wise precaution.

Mr. Edward F. Gryst, chemist, of Semaphore, said that he had found the sample contained only a very weak solution of carbolic acid in water. The quantity of acid was too small to estimate.

In reviewing the evidence, the S.M. remarked that it was strange that Dr. Leon and Dr. Jurs, who had attended the plaintiff after the alleged injury, had not been called in her behalf. The

letter of the plaintiff demanding £20 to suppress what was her duty to disclose to the public was not in her favour. There were discrepancies in the dates, and the bench was satisfied that no lotion was served by the defendant to either of the Eickhoffs on March 15. Dr. Bollen's evidence did not assist the court in coming to a conclusion. Despite the fact that the plaintiff had been warned not to exercise the leg, she had, according to the evidence of Dr. Leon, gone for a long walk; nor did she totally abstain from her household duties. Different versions regarding the sending of the child for the lotion were given by the plaintiff and her daughter. The plaintiff's evidence had been entirely set aside by the defence, and it was clear that whatever lotion was dispensed on March 15, that produced was not dispensed on that date. He (the S.M.) was satisfied that Dr. Leon did not see the plaintiff until March 25, and it was evident that whatever was in the bottle produced, something had been added to it since it was dispensed. It was never obtained from Porter in the state it was in. Whatever trouble had befallen the plaintiff was the result, in the opinion of the court, of her non-observance of the doctor's instructions. It was a shocking thing that a chemist's practice should be dragged down, and his reputation assailed, because of a letter demanding the payment of £20. Verdict for the defendant, with costs.

Claim Against Adelaide Dispensary.

In the Adelaide Civil Court on May 5, Mr. Justice Murray had under consideration the case in which Dr. J. K. Kelmar, late of Geelong, and now of Tanunda, South Australia, proceeded against the Adelaide United Friendly Societies' Dispensary for £2500 as damages, and £18 8s., representing arrears of salary while the plaintiff was in the employ of the defendants. Mr. A. J. McLachlan, with Mr. J. M. Napier, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. V. Smith for the defence.

Mr. Smith drew attention to section 5 of the Friendly Societies Amendment Act of 1910, and stated that since the case had been begun all the lodges or component parts of the dispensary had withdrawn. Under the Act, in view of the withdrawal of the lodges, the dispensary now had no existence. That meant that there were no assets.

Mr. McLachlan said the plaintiff was prepared to take the risks of that. One of the rules of the dispensary stated:—"Any society wishing to withdraw from this dispensary shall give two clear quarters' notice, at the end of which they shall pay all moneys due by them, and their connection with the institution shall cease." In the present case the required notice had not been given.

His Honour.—It appears to me that the doctor is entitled to recover the salary to December 7 last. Under the agreement between the plaintiff and the dispensary the executive of the latter have authority to dismiss the doctor if, in their opinion, a breach or a series of breaches of duty take place.

Mr. McLachlan.—With regard to the assets the rule provides for the continuance of the liability of the individual lodges in the event of insufficient notice being given. They can't retire without six months' notice.

His Honour.—Where a servant is discharged in the middle of a quarter for misconduct he is not entitled to recover for the broken period. I am inclined to think that does not apply in this action, because there is a special clause providing that in the event of a serious breach being proved to the executive they may suspend a doctor and give one month's notice of the termination of his contract. If no notice was given I think he would be entitled to damages. Therefore I am of opinion that there is an implied contract that he is to be paid until the notice expires.

On the suggestion of His Honour, counsel conferred for about half an hour, and agreed to the case being adjourned till a date to be fixed.

Chemists and Early Closing.

In response to a petition recently received, the Minister of Industry (Hon. H. Homburg) has made the following declaration in respect to the closing hours for chemists' and druggists' premises within the metropolitan shopping district:—"(1) That from and after June 30, 1913, all shops of the chemists' and druggists' class situate within the metropolitan shopping district shall cease to be exempted shops within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Acts; and (2) That the opening, closing, reopening, and reclosing times for all shops of the said class shall be:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays (not being public holidays) the closing times shall be 9 p.m.; on Fridays (not being public holidays) the closing time shall be 10 p.m.; on Saturdays (not being public holidays) the closing time shall be 1.30 p.m., the reopening time shall be 6.30 p.m., and the reclosing time shall be 10 p.m.; on Sundays the opening time shall be 10 a.m., the closing time shall be 1 p.m., the reopening time shall be 7 p.m., and the reclosing time shall be 9 p.m.; and on public holidays the closing time shall be 1 p.m., the reopening time shall be 7 p.m., and the reclosing time shall be 9 p.m."

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

Scientific Secretary.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia has intimated that it cordially endorses the nomination of Dr. Sidney Plowman as Scientific Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. J. H. Young writes: "We are sorry to lose Mr. Cowley, of course, after the excellent work he has done, but we are glad that the work will be continued under so able a man as Dr. Plowman." The President (Mr. Bailey) has therefore, in view of the unanimous endorsement of the nomination, formally appointed Dr. Plowman Scientific Secretary of the Conference.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on May 15, at Hobart.

Present: Messrs. J. T. Weaver, President; M. Rushton, T. James, H. T. Gould, and H. Sidwell. Mr. Drake sent an apology.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—Letter was read from Under Secretary, conveying the authority of the Governor in Council to the proposed agreement with New Zealand, and the agreement in duplicate was ordered to be sent on to New Zealand for execution by that Board. Registrar reported that although it was not required by the Act, he had arranged to have the Governor's consent published in the "Gazette," so as to place it on public record.

Commissioner of Police reported that the case against C. Warren, an unregistered man, for selling drugs, had been dismissed on a technicality, and that another case would be undertaken. Registrar to thank the Commissioner, and state that if desired the Board would supply counsel to assist his officers in the case.

R. H. Overell Ltd.—Registrar reported that his attention had been drawn to this proposed company to be formed for the carrying on of a chemist's business, and that he had written to the promoter calling his attention to the fact that only chemists could legally be shareholders. Action approved.

Tasmanian Distributing Co. of Launceston wrote regarding the sale of veterinary cabinets, and applying for a license. Replies read and approved.

Poisons License.—J. J. Ball applied for a license for King Island, but as the papers sent were not in order, the matter was referred to the President and Registrar to interview the Premier.

G. A. Farmer, a former Tasmanian apprentice, wrote from Sydney asking when he could sit for his Intermediate Examination. Registrar to reply that he could sit in December, and that he must produce his indentures before doing so.

A Victorian and an English apprentice also applied for registration in Tasmania, but both cases were held over for further information.

New Regulations.—These were finally considered and approved, and ordered to be sent on to the Chief Secretary for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Governor in Council thereto, and of being gazetted.

Flaw in the Pharmacy Act.

At the Launceston Police Court on May 9, before Mr. Hall, P.M., Charles Warren was charged on the information of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania that he, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist, as defined under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1908, did carry on the business of a chemist and druggist by keeping a place of business for vending medicine and drugs. The charges related to specific sales of liniment containing taraxacum and hydrates and medicine containing aloes, alleged to have been made on April 4 and 5 respectively. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Constable Foley deposed that defendant kept a small shop in Brisbane-street, in which he kept exposed in the window liniments and ointments. Witness purchased a bottle of liniment, for which he paid 2s. 6d. In reply to a question, defendant said he did not sell medicine for indigestion, but if he called later on he would give him a mixture. Witness called the following morning, and defendant gave him a bottle of mixture, for which he said he would not take money. On April 11 witness packed the bottles and forwarded them to the Government analyst. The bottles had been returned to him sealed, and he produced them. He produced the Government "Gazette" containing the list of registered pharmaceutical chemists, and defendant's name was not amongst the number. He produced also the Government analyst's certificate, setting out the results of his examination.

Mr. Clarke, for the defence, objected to the admission of the certificate on the ground that there was no provision for the acceptance of such as evidence under the Act.

The P.M. said that there is another way of proving the contents of the bottles by the production of Mr. Ward, the Government analyst.

Mr. Clarke.—That is apparently too expensive a proceeding for the Government.

The Police Magistrate intimated that he was rejecting the certificate as evidence.

Mr. Clarke contended that there was no proof that the liniment contained such ingredients as made it an offence to vend it. Unless it was proved that the liniment contained taraxacum and hydrates, as charged, the information should be dismissed.

The Police Magistrate said that for all he knew the defendant might be selling water coloured with some dye, or a perfectly harmless mixture of brown sugar and water. There was not sufficient proof to warrant a conviction, and the information would be dismissed.

NEW ZEALAND.

Chemist v Doctor.

A Question of Commission.

The adjourned case of Messrs. Teed and Co., chemists, Christchurch, v. Dr. McClelland, in which plaintiffs sued for £10 11s. 3d., amount of account rendered for goods supplied, was heard before Mr. A. Crooke, S.M., at the Christchurch Police Court on May 23.

Samuel Teed, a member of the firm of D. Teed and Co., said that commission had not been allowed to any other doctor. He told Dr. McClelland twelve months before the Secret Commissions' Act was passed that when the Act became law he could not allow him any commission. There had been a great deal of discussion about commissions to doctors for several years, and there was much agitation about it. It was through that that he told Dr. McClelland that he was unable to continue giving him commission on prescriptions.

Thomas Hood said that about 1893 he was managing Teed and Co.'s Stratford branch. Teed and Co. made a concession to doctors on prescriptions, and Dr. Paget had been allowed commission on prescriptions. The commission was one-third. There had been an agitation in Christchurch about commissions to doctors, but Dr. Paget's case at Stratford was the only one he knew of personally. The commission paid to the doctor did not affect the price paid by the public. In the case of a medical man, he had the same knowledge as the chemists, and could make up the prescriptions himself. A doctor knew exactly the cost of a prescription.

Witness then went through several of plaintiffs' prescriptions and assessed their cost. An ointment for which 1s. 6d. was charged by plaintiffs was considered to be fairly priced at 9d. by witness; for a mixture charged at 1s. 6d., 9d. was a fair price; for 1 lb. of cotton wool, 2s. 6d. was quite fair; for menthol and cocaine pastilles, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1d. would have been charged by witness; a small bottle of Jeyes' Fluid, for which 9d. was charged at the plaintiff's shop, could be obtained for 6d. at any storekeeper's; a mixture charged at 2s. was worth 1s. 6d.; a mixture charged at 3s. 6d. was worth 2s. 6d.; cachets, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d. Doctors had always been charged wholesale prices; a mixture costing 2s. 6d. to the general public would probably cost a medical man one-third, that was, 10d.

V. E. Sykes said it was always the custom to make a concession in prices to the medical profession. He had not in any way been connected with any shop which had given commissions to medical men.

Dr. McClelland said he was dealing with Teed and Co. for some time prior to September, 1911. He met Mr. Sam Teed near the Devonshire-street shop one day. He mentioned to Mr. Teed that he had discontinued dealing with Mr. Sykes, and Mr. Teed said he would do the dispensing. Mr. Teed said he would make him the usual allowance. The allowance made in that year was £4 7s. 6d. The allowance was offered to him, but was not asked for. The counter-claim, £3 5s. 6d., was three-quarters of the allowance, £4 7s. 6d. He offered £5 in settlement of the present claim. Several accounts had been sent in, and there had always been a credit balance in favour of Mr. Teed. He had made an offer of £5 to settle the account of £10 odd. He expected it to be accepted, if the usual allowance was made. He objected to the charge for menthol, which was 1s. 6d., and which he thought he could get for 1s. 1d. That was the only objection he had made to any single item, but he objected to the whole account.

Mr. Govett, for plaintiffs, said a demand was made for £6 odd, and a definite arrangement was made to pay £5 odd. He submitted that the evidence of Mr. Hood was absolutely unreliable. It might suit any young chemist to make an allowance to a doctor, but there was no legal liability to make any allowance whatever. The practice of giving commissions was bad—so bad that on March 1, 1913, the Secret Commissions Act was made law, prohibiting commissions to doctors. It was etiquette to make allowances on goods purchased by a medical man, but if the chemist did not conform to the etiquette the doctor did not have any legal remedy. He submitted that the account was a fair and reasonable one and should be allowed in full. The counter-claim, Mr. Govett submitted, came under the Secret Commissions Act. It was an offence for a doctor, under section 4 of the Act, to receive commissions.

Mr. Hutchen said Dr. McClelland had earned the commission before the Act had come into operation.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Chinese Herbalists in Court—Fined £10 each.—Considerable interest centred in two important cases under the Medical Act 1890, Part I., which were heard before Mr. E. E. Williams, P.M., at the Hamilton Court on May 28. The defendants were Reuben Sing Lee and Godfrey Chew, Chinese Herbalists.

Mr. Freeman, of the Crown Law Department, conducted the prosecution, and defendants were represented by Mr. Westacott.

Reuben Sing Lee was charged with having practised as a doctor while not possessing the necessary qualification entitling him to do so.

Mr. Freeman said that Parliament evidently intended that under the Act no one without the necessary qualifications should use the title of doctor of medicine, yet defendant had caused an advertisement to be inserted in the Hamilton "Spectator" describing himself as Dr. Sing Lee. Therefore, he asked the bench to take a serious view of the case, and impose a penalty such as would prevent anyone else doing the same thing.

Evidence was tendered by a member of the Hamilton "Spectator" staff, that on April 8, 1913, defendant came into the office and handed in an advertisement, "Dr. R. W. Sing Lee wishes to intimate to his patients that he has postponed his visit to China, and will receive patients as usual at his residence, French-street, Hamilton."

Constable Harrington said that when he called upon defendant he saw that outside his premises there was a lamp bearing the words, "R. W. Sing Lee, Chinese doctor." Witness asked defendant if he had inserted the advertisement in the "Spectator," and defendant's wife said she had written it out. Asked if he was a registered doctor in Victoria, defendant said, "No: the laws in Victoria and China were different. In his own country he was a doctor." He said, further, that he made no charge for consultations—only for the medicines he supplied.

Mr. Westacott: I understand that a member of the House of Representatives charges nothing for consultations.

Mr. Freeman: But he is registered.

Mr. Westacott (to witness): Supposing you were a Chinese doctor, how would you describe yourself?—I don't know.

Witness said that defendant was a respectable man; he knew nothing against him.

W. J. Attwood, officer in charge of the Medical Practitioners' Register, said that defendant was not registered.

Mr. Westacott said that the word "Doctor" had been inserted by mistake. He asked the bench to treat the offence as a technical one. So far from being a quack, defendant had had ten years' study in China. The advertisement quoted was his first offence in Australia, or Victoria, on his part. He was a man who had the qualifications in his own country. The same thing was going on in Melbourne under the eyes of detectives and the Crown Solicitor's Department.

Jessie Elizabeth Sing Lee, wife of defendant, said the advertisement had been written out by her unknowingly. Defendant himself could just write his own name, and could not read English. Some of his patients understood him, but very often witness was obliged to go in and interpret. When Constable Harrington mentioned something about "Chinese Doctor" it had struck her then that something was wrong.

Mr. Freeman: When you wrote this advertisement out, did you read it out to him?—He did not look at the paper, but I did. I altered the advertisement in the paper.

Defendant said: I am a Christian Chinese. I have been in Victoria fifteen years, and came from Canton, where I practised as a doctor, after ten years' study.

The P.M. said the defence could have an opportunity of review on the evidence, and imposed a fine of £10, with £2 10s. costs.

Mr. Westacott asked for, and was granted, a stay of proceedings for fourteen days.

George Chew was next proceeded against, for an infringement of the Act, in using the title "doctor" after his name.

Mr. Westacott (for the defence): This is not a case of using the word "doctor" at all. It is "Chinese doctor."

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

W. J. Pidwell said that on June 27, 1911, defendant personally brought in his original advertisement for insertion in the "Spectator," to the effect that—"G. Chew, Chinese doctor, Collins-street, Hamilton, had lately returned from China." The advertisement duly appeared in the paper.

Mr. Freeman: Did you see the defendant at any time afterwards?—On October 11th the advertisement was altered to a smaller one, which appeared on the following day. He could not say who inserted the subsequent advertisements on 22nd April and 9th May, 1913, but a copy of the paper was handed in.

Constable Harrington said he interviewed defendant, who told him a gentleman friend had written the advertisement out for him. Outside defendant's place was a plate bearing the words "Mr. G. Chew," but the outside lamp had the words "G. Chew, Chinese Doctor."

Evidence was given by W. J. Attwood that defendant's name was not amongst the registered Victorian medical practitioners.

Defendant, in the witness box, said he was a Chinese doctor. He came from Canton to Australia fifteen years ago. His brother was an army doctor in China. He would be qualified himself to practise in China.

Mr. Westacott asked the bench to differentiate in this case.

The P.M. said he did not propose to do that, and imposed a fine in this case also of £10, with £2 10s. costs.

Mr. Westacott asked for a stay of proceedings for fourteen days, and this was granted.

Trading After Hours—At the Collingwood Police Court on May 14th, 1913, before Mr. H. Morrison, P.M., and a bench of Honorary Justices, Nicholas White, chemist, Smith-street, Collingwood, was charged by Inspector Dangerfield, of the Shops and Factories Department, with having on the evening of April 23rd failed to close his shop from the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Shelton appeared for the Factories Department.

Mr. Ridgeway appeared for the defendant, White, who pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Dangerfield and Inspector Richards gave evidence that on the evening in question they watched White's shop. At 8.15 a woman came to front door and knocked; the door was opened. She then went down the side street to side entrance. They did not see her come away. At 8.20 a man went to front door; he then went to side entrance and came out putting a white parcel in his pocket. At 8.35 a man and woman came to front door. The woman knocked. They then went down to side door and got a parcel. A few minutes after this White came out, and inspectors went over and said: What are these people doing knocking at front door? White said: No one had knocked at front door to-night. Inspectors told him they had seen 3 people come and knock at door, and White said: If people come to the front and are refused, I can't help it if they go to the side door. He afterwards admitted handing a woman a box of pills. They were observing the shop from 8 o'clock p.m. The front door was shut a few minutes after 8.

The defence practically was "that the side door was the residence and not the shop, and that the pills he handed out were a prescription left during the afternoon between 4.30 and 6, and that when they came, there was no need to go into the shop at all as he had only to hand them out. He said he refused to serve the man, who had asked for tablets.

As there were 2 previous convictions against White for similar offences, he was fined £5, with 10s. 6d. costs.

[This report was received too late for insertion in the May issue.—Ed. A.J.P.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Six o'clock Closing.

The Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—In the last issue of another trade publication appears a letter from Mr. T. E. Wade of Auburn, suggesting that a public meeting be held re the closing of chemists' shops at 6 p.m. I am with Mr. Wade as to the holding of the meeting. Let us have discussion by all means.

But I am not with him when he says that "many chemists were persuaded to sign the petition, which they did not agree with," when speaking of the 8 o'clock closing movement of two years ago. There may have been a few weak-kneed ones who didn't know their own mind. Mr. Wade argues that many chemists were told: "We already have the necessary majority. It will be better for you to sign it." Well I took round the petition for Hawthorn and Camberwell, and I certainly did not need to use that argument. Every chemist except one signed the petition. (I am glad to say that gentleman is now one of the most loyal supporters of reduced hours.) Several whom I waited on wished that the hour was to be six instead of eight.

Mr. Wade revives the old bogey of the city chemists reaping the harvest, and also tacks on to it "the possibilities of the chemists who live on the premises in residential suburbs." I might say here that every chemist in practice in Hawthorn and Camberwell lives behind the shop, with one exception, and, I understand, in that case there is someone in attendance.

This scare is easily disposed of. The takings of pharmacists are better now than they were two years ago. The shorter hours are brightening the apothecary up, and making him more of a business man. Mr Wade's little joke about the young bachelors who don't want "to wait behind the door"—(the individual who does so has always been a pest, and always will be. We had one, not a bachelor, in Auburn, who was wont to keep his light going till the last train came from town)—and the married men who should not want to go out at night cannot be taken seriously. At any rate, not from the point of view of a moralist.

About Mr. Wade's interview with the doctor, who told him that it was impossible to do away with evening consultations, I would advise both Mr. Wade and the doctor to read Dr. Thurston's article on "The Future of the Medical Profession in Australia," published in "The Australasian Medical Gazette" of May 17th. I have spoken to several doctors, possibly with as large or larger practices than the one Mr. Wade interviewed, and they say that they would welcome the abolition of the evening consultation.

Yours, etc.,
T. E. TURNER.

The Sigma Co.

To Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—The Sigma Company appears to be a matter of investment of capital, and also one of co-operation on the part of retail chemists to further increase the sales of medicine by grocers, drapers, and chemists. As to the first idea, I have no interest in a £5 investment, as I believe that unless other advantages are obtained small things bring small results. Regarding the second idea, I have no interest in the grocer as a medicine vendor. I recognise him as a pirate in my business, and I keep all medicines sold by him in the background, unless it be to cut them to less than cost in order to advertise my shop; in which case I place them in preminent positions. I absolutely object to spend even £5 to increase his sales of a line such as Sigma, when the success of the brand will depend upon chemists recommending their customers to use it. The policy to my mind is suicidal, even though the dividend on the capital were to be 100 per cent.

To shopkeepers, the profits on sales are better than the dividends on capital. "Sales bring sales." Tailors sell clocks to bring customers; drapers sell refreshments and sharpen razor blades to do the same; but for the chemist to spend money to drive customers away is very likely the reason that it is stated that chemists sell in three-penn'orths and think in the same way. Every sale of medicine by the grocer increases his ability to extend in other lines belonging by right to us. The co-operative nature of the Sigma Company, and the intention of the directorate (composed of members of the Pharmaceutical Council) to place on the market a range of packed medicines for sale by the grocer will place the hall mark of recognition on our competitor. Therefore, what hope have we to expect legislation to restrict the sale of medicine to chemists when we are jointly the proprietors of the Sigma lines traders other than chemists are selling?

I am, yours co-operatively,
W. D. WILLIAMS.

Should the Sale of Sigma be Confined to Chemists.

The Editor, *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir.—I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. D. Williams for the opportunity of replying to his letter in the same issue.

The arguments against Mr. Williams's view are almost unlimited, but I don't propose to trespass largely upon your space. It is sometimes advisable to avoid even the semi-publicity of trade journals, and the arguments in favour of the open policy will be forwarded direct to Sigma members. The provisional directors will permit Mr. Williams to draw up a circular so that both sides may be placed before members simultaneously. These will be posted to members with the notice calling the statutory meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, September 23rd, 1913—Royal Show week—thus giving a number of country members an opportunity of attending.

There are two statements in Mr. Williams's letter which I may be permitted to touch upon here. First, if the outside trader sells *our* lines he is working *for* not *against* us. Surely Mr. Williams recognises that if a grocer sells a tin of Sigma Salve he sells it *instead of*, not *in addition to*, some other advertised ointment. Second: The concluding sentence of his letter is, I should say, absolutely hopeless. The whole trend of modern conditions is getting further away from such restrictions every day, and probably not one per cent. of chemists entertain any such visionary idea.

Yours, etc.,
E. H. LEETE.

Malvern, June 14th.

COLLEGE NOTES

A Short History of the College of Pharmacy.

(Contributed by T. E. Turner.)

Though the Pharmacy Act was passed in 1876, making the compulsory curriculum possible, it was not till 1881 that a demand arose for classes. Dr. Lowe's name appears on the honour board of the College as the head of the class for 1881, and Mr. C. E. Towl's for 1882; but there is no name for 1883. I have no personal knowledge of these years, but Mr. Church tells me that classes were conducted at the laboratory of the late Mr. Cosmo Newbery in the Technological Museum at the rear of the Public Library.

In 1884 the late Mr. John Kruse took command, and classes were held for a while at his residence in Hanover-street, Fitzroy, but when, shortly afterwards, the present College building was obtained, a move was made there. It must be remembered that Mr. Kruse left his mark on Victorian pharmacy. Mr. Church has many interesting stories to tell. Those whose memories go back so far will remember that Mr.

Kruse's eldest son, Herr Johann Kruse, became famous as a violinist. This naturally brought contact with musicians, and Nellie Mitchell, now the incomparable Melba, was one of the visitors to Mr. Kruse's residence one day at class time. This was just before her departure for Europe to gain fame and celebrity.

Very soon after the move had been made to the newly-acquired building the natural consequence happened: it was found that more money was wanted to carry on; and the aid of the Government of the State was sought. One morning, while the students were making oxygen and preparing ferrum redactum by passing hydrogen over the ferric oxide in an old gun barrel (Mr. Kruse was an adept at making use of what little apparatus was at command), the late Mr. Thos. Huntsman, then President of the Pharmaceutical Society, the late Mr. C. R. Blackett, President of the Pharmacy Board, and the late Mr. Jos. Bosisto, accompanied by some members of the Government, walked in. Mr. Blackett was at the time member for Fitzroy, and Mr. Bosisto was member for Richmond in the Legislative Assembly. The Ministers were sufficiently impressed to recommend a grant, which has been continued ever since.

As always with students, the botanical excursions were among the events of the year. I remember two which were held—one to Camberwell, and the other to Oakleigh—both of which places were regarded as far out in those days. What would the residents of Box Hill say now at having to change at Camberwell and go on in a little pill-box of a train? These outings must have been very enjoyable when we hear how enthusiastically Messrs. Church, Shaw, Hill and others speak of them. But the great social event was the evening held at the Victoria Coffee Palace to celebrate the wind up of the year. The fun was fast and furious, a fitting end to what seems to have been a very pleasant term.

Mr. Church obtained the gold medal for the year. Of the 1884 students those still remaining in business are Mr. H. Jacobs, Abbotsford; Mr. J. J. Hill, Auburn (he is now the veteran of Hawthorn); Mr. Claud Hall (manufacturing chemist at Caulfield); Mr. J. Champion, Bridge-road, Richmond; Mr. D. Shaw, Smith-street, Collingwood; Mr. S. Pincus, Brunswick-street, Fitzroy; Mr. Arthur Lock (D. R. Long, Bourke-street); Mr. E. T. Church, Balaclava; and Mr. W. G. Strover, Rathdown-street, North Carlton. Mr. L. Whittle is in New South Wales; Mr. H. J. Terry at Fremantle, W.A., and Messrs. A. V. Jacob, Arthur Davy and T. Obbinson are practising dentistry.

(To be continued.)

Inspection of Messrs. Griffiths Bros. Factory.

The students of the College of Pharmacy, accompanied by Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. T. E. Turner, Lecturer on Materia Medica, visited the warehouse and factory of Messrs. Griffiths Bros., tea, coffee and cocoa merchants, on April 23rd. They were received by Mr. Shelley (one of the directors), and by Messrs. Luke and Steggall (experts). Mr. Steggall took charge of the party, and showed his ability as an exponent of the different processes and methods throughout. A good impression was made by the thoroughness of the comparative tests (by infusion) employed to ensure uniformity in the different blends of tea, by the care bestowed on the roasting, grinding, etc., of coffee, but what appealed to the students most of all was the cocoa room containing, as it does, all things necessary for the preparation of cocoa (for the beverage), chocolate, and oil of theobroma. The hydraulic press used for squeezing out the oil from the cocoa paste, as it comes from the heated rollers, was the centre of attraction. The engineer explained the principles. The gauge was showing 200 tons at the time of the visit, and the danger signal is set at 350 tons. The enormous pressure used leaves the cocoa as a dry mass, while the oil drips from the delivery tube, and so perfect is the filter used in the press that no further purification is necessary. The oil is simply run into moulds, and left to solidify. The quality of the chocolate manufactured was amply attested by the students. The great quantity of tea handled by the firm was a revelation to all.

T. E. T.

Optical Association Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Victorian Optical Association was held at Sargent's Cafe, Elizabeth-street, on June 2. There was an attendance of about 80 ladies and gentlemen. The president (Mr. H. H. Baker) occupied the chair. The following were amongst those present as guests:—Mr. Snowball, M.L.A, Messrs. C. Hack (A.N.A.), A. R. Bailey, D. A. Cossar and C. L. Butchers (Pharmaceutical Society), W. Warren Kerr and others. At the conclusion of the dinner and after the usual loyal toast, the president delivered the annual address. Mr. Baker spoke in a very happy vein. He said that the Association had now laid the foundation stone on which was to rest the superstructure which would give Victorian opticians the right to pursue their avocation under statutory powers. During the past few months he had been busy tracing the history and origin of spectacle-making. He found that to an Englishman this credit belonged. Roger Bacon (not the distinguished author) first invented spectacles in the 13th century. This was now placed beyond doubt, and if the recognition of English prowess in this direction had been tardy it was satisfactory to know that Bacon's claim was now thoroughly established. The aim of the Association was to hold meetings for the interchange of ideas, to promote legislation dealing with the registration of opticians and to provide educational facilities for optometry students.

Mr. F. R. Needham then presented the annual report, in which reference was made to the progress of the Association, and the satisfactory class in optics which had been established at the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. W. Warren Kerr proposed the toast of "Parliament." He treated the subject in a semi-humorous manner, preferring to speak of the ideal Parliament, and not the institution as it existed at the present time.

Mr. Snowball, M.L.A., responded. He expressed himself as being in thorough sympathy with the Bill to secure registration rights for practicising opticians, but advised the Association not to ask for too much, as the present tendency was against close professions.

The president then, on behalf of the Association, presented to Mrs. Needham a handsome diamond ring and brooch in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her husband as honorary secretary of the Association. The presentation was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Needham, who took the opportunity to again refer to the strides made by the Association and the value which was now attached to the symbol of membership—V.O.A.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Fischer, hon. treasurer. Mr. Bailey responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. He expressed his pleasure that the Society had been able to provide facilities for the education of students in optometry. The classes were working well, and should be the precursor of statutory recognition. Pharmacists were in full sympathy with the proposed Bill, which would have their active support

Mr. C. Hack, representing the A.N.A., said that the Association would do its utmost to help along the Bill. Medical inspection of schools revealed startling optical defects in the pupils' eyes, and, in the interests of the public, it was very desirable that the practice of optics should be placed on a sound and proper basis.

During the evening a number of enjoyable musical selections were rendered under the direction of Mr. James Ure, A.L.C.M.

PHARMACY BOARD EXAMINATIONS. JUNE, 1913.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION:—LATIN.

1. Translate *either* both of the given pieces from Cæsar *or* both from Vergil.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages translated.

N.B.—In parsing substantive or adjective, give nominative and genitive singular in Latin, without abbreviation, number, gender, case, and full syntax; in parsing verb, give principal parts without abbreviation, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline, giving gender and meaning of substantives, meaning of adjectives and pronouns:—Substantives—decus, pastor, domus; adjectives—minor, praeceps; pronouns—quisque, uterque.

4. Give in columns for the following nouns, meaning, gender, genitives, and ablatives, singular and plural—turris, lupus, scelus, aestas, pedes, onus.

5. (a) Give the meaning and comparison of the adjectives piger, infelix, similis, ferax, alacer; and of the adverbs misere, male, fortiter, tuto, feliciter.

(b) Give the Latin for 70, 700, 7 times, 7 each, three hundred and twenty-five soldiers, fourteen thousand sheep, two thousand each, and decline the numerals duo and tres.

6. (a) Translate and turn into the passive construction—Dominus servo libertatem eriquit; miseris parcimus; mihi non persuades.

(b) Define and give an instance in Latin of subjunctive of purpose, subjunctive of result, predicative dative, genitive of quality.

7. (a) Give the principal parts and meanings of perdo, augeo, pello, pascor, nanciscor, ignosco.

Add the present infinitive passive (where used), and the future participle active.

(b) Write out—
Pres. indic. passive—fero. Future indic. active—muto. Pres. subj. active—sto. Imperf. subj. passive—tollo. Pres. subj. volo. Future indic.—nolo. Future perf. indic.—malo. Perf. subj.—pereo.

8. Translate into Latin—
(a) Caesar sent guides ahead to reconnoitre the journey.
(b) If a man were to grow rich, he would be envied by his neighbours.
(c) It cannot be denied that your father is an excellent man.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the value to 3 places of decimals of $\sqrt{65} + \sqrt{.036}$.

2. Find the value to the nearest penny of 4 lbs. 9 oz. 15 dwt. 14 gr. of gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

3. Find to the nearest penny the simple interest on £872 6s. 8d. from 25th March to 31st December at 7½ per cent. per annum.

4. What half-yearly income is derived from an investment of £3613 10s. in 3 per cent. stock at 99, after deducting 8d. in the £1 for income tax?

5. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of the numbers 30030, 191100, 304920 by decomposing each number into prime factors.

6. By selling goods for £116 17s. I lose 5 per cent. What should I have gained per cent. by selling them for £127 12s. 3d.?

7. A grocer buys coffee at £8 10s. per cwt., and chicory at £2 10s. per cwt. He mixes them in the proportion of 5 parts chicory to 7 of coffee. At what rate per lb. must he sell the mixture so as to gain 16⅔ per cent. on his outlay?

8. 7 kilogrammes 13 decagrammes 15 decigrammes 18 milligrammes is multiplied by 7; 9 kilogrammes 2 hectogrammes 15 grammes 16 centigrammes 3 milligrammes is divided by 3. The two results are added. Express the answer in grammes.

9. Find the depth of water in a tank which is 2.25 metres long, 1.34 metres wide, and contains 1809 litres of water.

10. Express a rate of 45 miles per hour in metres per second to two places of decimals.

ENGLISH.

1. Write an Essay on:—The Perils of the Sea; The Federal Capital; or, Coal and Its Uses.

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of the following sentence:—

> But when I consider that the ignorant and credulous parts of the world abound most in these relations, and that the persons among us, who are supposed to engage in such an infernal commerce are people of a weak understanding and crazed imagination, I endeavour to suspend my judgment till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge.

3. Correct, giving reasons, everything you find wrong in the following sentences:—
(a) Old friends like you and I may be allowed some freedom.
(b) A poet is different to a painter, though each aim at representing the ideal.
(c) Don't tell that to me who knows better.
(d) The satisfaction we found in every celebrated writer's attempts were inversely as their merits.
(e) The Revd. James Smith was entertained on the eve of his departure and was made a presentation.

4. (a) What different kinds of words end in "ing" in modern English? Define them, and give an example of each.
(b) Write down the plural of—buffalo, monkey, myself; and feminine of—sir, testator, governor.

5. State the authors and subjects of "Locksley Hall," "De Gustibus," "The Young Queen," "Craven."

6. Write a description of the procession of Lords at the trial of Warren Hastings; and of the combat between Brian de Bois Guilbert, and Ivanhoe.

7. Who are Dr. Primrose, Mr. Incledon, Lachesis. In what extracts do these names occur?

8. Explain these quotations, naming the author and the piece from which they are taken:—
(a) There's nobody on the house-tops now.
(b) At the portieres of that silent Faubourgh St. Germain, there is but brief question.
(c) There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres.
(d) It was better, though scarce easier, to be the best man among a hundred, than the best of two.
(e) I drink your 'ealth and song, Sir.
(f) You whose mailed hand keeps the keys Of such teeming destinies.

9. Write out—
Eight lines from "Ring out, wild bells . . . "
Eight lines from "The North wind blew . . ."
Six lines from "Then the fiery scorpion . . ."

ALGEBRA.

1. Find the product of the four factors—
$a^2 + xa + x^2$, $a^2 - ax + x^2$, $a + x$, $a - x$

2. Divide $27a^3 - 8b^3 + c^3 + 18abc$ by $3a - 2b + c$.

3. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of $x^3 + 18x^2y + 107xy^2 + 210y^3$; and $x^3 - 8x^2y - 23xy^2 + 210y^3$

4. Write down the factors of (i) $12x^2 + 11x - 15$; (ii) $(a+b)^3 + (a+b)$; (iii) $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$; (iv) $9(x-1)^2 - 4$.

5. Simplify

(i) $\frac{b+c}{a(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{c+a}{b(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{a+b}{c(c-a)(c-b)}$;

(ii) $\frac{a^2-(b-c)^2}{(a+b)^2-c^2} + \frac{b^2-(c-a)^2}{(b+c)^2-a^2} + \frac{c^2-(a-b)^2}{(c+a)^2-b^2}$

6. Solve the equations

(i) $\frac{5x-64}{x-13} - \frac{2x-11}{x-6} = \frac{4x-55}{x-14} - \frac{x-6}{x-7}$

(ii) $(a-bx)(b+ax) = ab(x^2-1)$.

7. (a) A man started in business with £a. In the first year he gained x per cent. on his capital; in the second year he lost y per cent. of the capital he began the year with; in the third year he gained z per cent. of the capital he began the year with. Find his capital at the end of the third year.

(b) In a red purse there are $2a + 3b$£; in a blue purse there are $6a + 7b$£; how many £s must be taken out of the blue purse and put into the red purse so that the contents of the two purses may be equal?

(c) A man put into his pocket enough money to defray two bills and to leave himself 5s. afterwards. When he has paid his first bill, which is in amount double the second, he finds that he has 16s. 3d. left. How much money did he put in his pocket?

EUCLID.

1. Define the following geometrical terms, and illustrate by suitable figures:—Isosceles triangles, supplementary angles, altitude of a triangle, rhombus, trapezium, corresponding angles, regular hexagon, hypotenuse.

2. If two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite them are equal.

3. If three sides of one triangle are equal respectively to three sides of another the triangles are equal in all respects.

Shew that the diagonal of a rhombus divides it into two triangles equal in all respects.

4. If one side of a triangle be greater than another the angle opposite the former side shall be greater than the angle opposite the latter.

Shew that any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the opposite side is less than either of the equal sides.

5. If a straight line cut a pair of parallel straight lines, it shall make the alternate angles equal. State carefully the axiom on which you base your reasoning.

6. The opposite sides and the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal to each other, and either diagonal bisects the figure.

The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

7. Parallelograms on equal bases and having the same altitude are equal in area.

8. If a parallelogram and a triangle are on the same base and between the same parallels the parallel shall be double of the triangle.

9. If in a triangle the square on one side is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angle opposite to the first named side is a right angle.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION—CHEMISTRY.

1. What evidence would you bring forward to prove that atmospheric air is a mixture and not a chemical compound?

2. Describe the preparation of—(a) bleaching powder, (b) sulphurous acid, and explain, so far as you can, the manner in which each acts as a bleaching agent.

3. What is diffusion of gases? How is the phenomenon explained? Describe an experiment illustrating the fact that different gases diffuse at different rates. Give the law expressing the relative rates of diffusion.

4. Compounds of the metals silver, lead, antimony, and bismuth yield silvery-looking beads when reduced on charcoal in the blowpipe flame. What tests would you employ to distinguish these metals from one another?

5. If a given quantity of carbon monoxide occupies a volume of 10 litres at a temperature of 21 deg. C. and a pressure of 770 mm., at what temperature does it occupy a volume of 22 litres, the pressure being 1000 mm.?

6. Describe the preparation of crude acetic acid from wood, and give details of the method of purifying it to obtain ordinary and glacial acetic acid. B.P. Discuss the constitutional formula of the acid.

7. Describe the manufacture of sodium bicarbonate on the large scale. How is the normal carbonate prepared from it?

8. Give a short account of catalytic action, with illustrative examples.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Write an account of the constituents and adulterations of Opium.

2. Write what you know of Lactose, Glucose, Gluside.

3. Describe the processes used in the production of Spermaceti, Lard, Wool-fat.

4. Detail carefully the sources and characters of "Natural" and "Artificial" Salicylic Acid.

5. Write what you know of the composition of such preparations as "Antiphlogistine," "Lysol," "Byno-Plasma."

6. Give an account of Litmus, of Indigo, and of Carmine.

7. State fully the sources and doses of Croton Oil, Oil of Cade, Sandal-wood Oil.

BOTANY.

1. How would you recognise a plant belonging to—(a) Cruciferæ; (b) Umbelliferæ; (c) Gramineæ?

Draw a floral diagram for each family, and give examples of each which are noticeable for their utility.

2. Describe the sexual reproduction of a fern. Compare it with the corresponding stages of the reproduction of flowering plants.

3. Compare the growing points of the stems of ferns and flowering plants.

4. By what means is carbon obtained and made use of by plants? What is the source of the energy required for this purpose?

5. Show the utility of the following features of leaves:—(a) A covering of hairs; (b) Vertical position; (c) Thorns and prickles; (d) Lobing or division of the blade.

6. Describe the chief kinds of inflorescence.

7. Explain the terms used in describing the relation of the different whorls of a flower to one another.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—DIVISION I.—DISPENSING.—PRACTICAL WORK.

Read five autograph prescriptions.

1. R Creasoti min i.
   Ft. pil. mitte tales xii.
   Sig. i. t. d.s. post cib.
2. R Ung. Potassi. Iodid. ℥ i.
   Ft. Ungt.
   Sig. Applic. m. d. u.
3. R Tinct. Cannabis. Indic. ℥ iiss.
   Mucilago. Acacia. q. s.
   Mistura. Ammoniaci. ad ℥ viii.
   Ft. mist.
   Sig. ℥ ss ex aq quater in die sumend.

DIVISION I.—WRITTEN WORK.

1. With what are the following incompatible:—Quininæ Sulphas, Hydrarg Ox Rub., Aspirin, Camphora, Butyl Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Plumbi Acetas, Tinct. Ferri Mur., Potass Chloras.

2. How would you determine the value according to the B.P. of each of the following:—Liq. Trinitrini, Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, Liq. Calc. Chlorinata, Spts. Ammon. Aromat, Spts. Chloroform.

3. Describe in detail the processes involved in Question 2.

4. Give a formula for making 6 oz. of a solution of Calcium Lactate, containing 20 grains to the ounce, showing the working—Ac. Lactic B.P. = 75% $HC_3H_5O_3$ = 89.37; Calcium Lactate = 305.85.

5. Give the habitat, part used, time of collection, and method of preparing for pharmaceutical uses of the following:—Sumbul, Buchu, Hyosciamus, Tragacanth, Strophanthus, Opium, Camphor, Menthol, Quinine.

6. Describe some of the uses to which the following are applied in Pharmacy, and what they are:—Gutta Percha, Lycopodium, Gelatine, Keratin, Oil of Theobroma, White Wax, Cochineal, Sherry, Brandy.

7. Give a description, step by step, of the various processes involved in which the final result is Ext. Malti.

8. Describe the duties and responsibilities of a dispenser, indicating the general rules governing his handling of prescriptions, and giving examples of the errors he is likely to meet, and the method to adopt to counteract them.

DIVISION III.—WRITTEN WORK.

1. What is a tincture? Describe and explain the method of preparing tinctures used in the B.P.

2. Enumerate some of the ferric salts used in pharmacy, and describe how they are prepared.

3. How is hydrogen peroxide obtained? What are its properties, and how is the strength of a given solution ascertained?

4. How would you conduct the operation of distillation under reduced pressure? Under what circumstances is this method of distillation advantageous?

5. How would you prepare and standardize a normal solution of caustic soda? (NaOH = 40.)

6. You are given a calcium salt which is insoluble in water, and which is supposed to be a phosphate. By what evidence would you identify it?

7. Give an account of the preparation of glycerol (glycerine), its molecular constitution, chemical behaviour, and use in the preparation of other compounds.

8. For a proposed B.P. colorimetric test for the presence of lead in minute quantities, a solution is prepared as follows:—

A certain quantity of lead nitrate is dissolved in 50 cc. of strong nitric acid and diluted to 100 cc. with water. Of this solution, 1 cc. is again diluted with water to 100 cc.

This final solution is to contain 0.00001 g. lead per cc. What is the weight of lead nitrate taken? (Pb, 207, N, 14, O, 16.)

DIVISION III.—PRACTICAL WORK.

1. Find the concentration of the given solution of caustic potash by titration with the given standard solution of sulphuric acid. From it prepare a sample of about 100 cc. of Liquor Potassae, B.P.

2. Identify the B.P. substance marked A.

3. Examine the substance marked A for the presence of impurities mentioned in the B.P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J.R.B.—(1) The regulations require certain liniments containing poison to be sold only in bottles "rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles." You must place your own interpretation on this, but the practice is to use special poison bottles when the liniments are of a dangerous nature.

(2) Proprietary medicines containing poisons, either in Part I. or Part II., must be labelled with the word "Poison," and the name and address of the actual seller.

(3) Poisoned wheat (strychnine) comes under Section 4, sub-sections 2 and 3 of Act No. 1986. It must be labelled "Poison," with the name and address of the seller, and must not be sold to anyone under the age of 18, or who is unknown to the vendor, except in the presence of a witness known to the vendor. Both purchaser and vendor must make the required entry in the poisons book.

(4) The right of a chemist to prescribe is a common law right, but care must be taken not to encroach on the statutory rights of medical practitioners. If a fatality occurs a coroner might commit a chemist for manslaughter if his treatment was in any way responsible for the death of a patient. It is a very dangerous practice to prescribe for any but minor ailments; any doubtful cases should be referred to a physician. Visiting a patient and prescribing has been held to be a violation of the Medical Act.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Tom E. Cooper, Bendigo, was in town on a short visit on June 4.

Mr. C. H. Peacock, late of Canterbury, left on a visit to Sydney on June 12.

Mr. Leo Sutcliffe has accepted an engagement with Mr. W. O. Straede, Oakleigh.

Mr. J. J. Cunningham, Echuca, left on June 4 on a holiday trip to Queensland. He expects to be away for about six weeks.

Miss Gertrude Bignell, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Bignell, Carlton, has been visiting her brother, Dr. F. Bignell, Lismore, N.S.W.

Mr. J. R. Benneworth has returned from his visit to Tasmania, and is now in charge of Mr. A. J. Rushbrook's Sebastopol branch.

Mr. W. J. Wiseman, of Cooma, N.S.W., passed through Melbourne on May 27 on his way to Western Australia on a holiday visit, accompanied by his wife.

Dr. Thomas W. Sinclair, Medical Officer of Health of the City of Melbourne, was, on May 28, by order of the Executive Council, appointed a member of the Victorian Food Standards Committee, vice Dr. James Jamieson, resigned.

Mr. F. G. Thomas, 26 Napier-street, Fitzroy, arrived in Melbourne from London by the P. and O. "Geelong," on June 5. He has had a first-class dispensary experience in Torquay (England), and also with some leading London firms.

Dr. John Fleming, a former demonstrator at the College of Pharmacy, leaves on a trip to England on July 19th by the "Beltana." He expects to return in about twelve months' time, accompanied by Mrs. Fleming, who is at present in London.

Mr. T. D. H. Allan, Perth, one of the younger pharmacists of Western Australia, visited the College of Pharmacy on June 4, and expressed himself as well pleased with the facilities provided for pharmaceutical education in Victoria.

Mr. Victor Say, Benalla, left by the R.M.S. "Omrah," on June 4, on a visit to the old country, where his son is now pursuing his pharmaceutical studies. Mr. Say expects to be away for about six months. He will represent the Pharmaceutical Society at the Jubilee Meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Mr. F. Thomas, M.A., Dip. Ed., Principal of the Austral Coaching College, 195-197 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, is forming a class for the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mr. Thomas has high qualifications as a teacher, and in this class of work he has for a long time been recognised as one of the most successful coaches.

Mr. Fred Lee, Prahran, has been elected President of the Prahran branch of the A.N.A., Mr. Philip Wheeler, Vice-President, and Mr. Harry G. Macdonald, Head Dispenser of the Prahran U.F.S. Dispensary (an ex-president), a member of the Committee and Press Correspondent. Pharmacy is apparently well represented on the governing body of the Prahran branch.

Mr. H. A. Woolnough, an ex-president of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, who has been in Sydney for some years, spent a few days in Melbourne early in June, on his way to New Zealand on a business visit. Mr. Woolnough called at the College of Pharmacy and had a chat over old times and the more recent developments in connection with Victorian pharmaceutical matters.

Honors for a Pharmacist's Son.—The many friends who have been watching with interest the career of Mr. W. Everard Dickson, will be pleased to learn that he has passed the final examination for call to the English bar, the news coming through by cable to his father, Cr. T. A. Dickson, the well-known Geelong pharmacist, during the month. This is an exceptionally stiff examination, and to pass it while he is not yet 20 is a really fine performance on Mr. Dickson's part, the average age of those taking it being about 25. Mr. Dickson will be called to the bar as soon as he attains his majority in July next year, and meanwhile he is continuing his studies with a view to entering one of the Imperial services, in which the possession of high legal qualifications is a recognised passport to success.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. Arthur Edwards, The Junction, St. Kilda, has disposed of his business to Mr. G. R. R. Nicholas, late of Albert Park.

Messrs. A. Lees and Co., Edinburgh, Rouge Manufacturers, invite pharmacists to write to Messrs. G. Johnston and Son, Builders' Exchange, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W., for particulars of "More Dreadnoughts for Australasia."

Mr. J. T. Sanders, Kyabram, has disposed of his business to Mr. Oliver E. McLean, who passed his final examination in Victoria in March, 1911. Mr. Sanders has purchased Mr. D. J. B. Tait's business at Mornington, the latter having decided to take up the medical course.

Messrs. Robt. Addis and Son, London Fields, N.E., draw attention in this issue to a variety of patent tooth brushes, in the manufacture of which they have established a high reputation. The firm's brushware is not new to Australia, and as new lines are constantly being added to the list, pharmacists will be interested in the illustrated announcement which appears in the advertising pages.

Pneumonia Phylacogen is one of the latest additions to Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co.'s series of modified bacterial derivatives, known as Phylacogens. It is intended for the treatment of pneumonia, and has been successfully used in the case of patients from one year of age to a hundred. It is administered according to directions, either subcutaneously or intravenously.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury are issuing each month an artistic calendar with an excellently printed coloured illustration of some humorous incident from child life. The cards are 10 x 5½ inches. On the back of the card is a well-written advertisement of one of the firm's proprietaries. The May calendar dealt with White Pine and Tar Cough Syrup. For June, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil was the seasonable line dealt with. A card will be sent each month to any pharmacist writing for one. To advertise their "Lothian" Malt Extract, Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have had printed a number of cheque book blotters, which, while serving a useful purpose, at the same time bring under effective notice the merits of this particular article.

"Tabloid" Digitalin (Crystalline) Gr. 1/250.—This product, issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., contains crystalline digitalin, the most active of the glucosides obtained from digitalis leaves. It is official in the French Codex, and corresponds to the German digitoxin, and is a much more potent preparation than amorphous digitalin, producing beneficial effects when even comparatively large doses of the latter have failed. Indications for its use are the same as for digitalis. Owing to its great potency, its administration should be carefully watched. "Tabloid" Digitalin (Crystalline) presents the glucoside in convenient and accurately measured doses, thus facilitating exact regulation of the quantity administered. It is issued in bottles of 50 products.

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance.—The annual ball of the Chemists' Cricket Club will be held at the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, on Tuesday, July 15. The catering is well provided for, and the musical portion of the programme will be in the hands of Di Gilio's well-known band. Tickets (4/-) are obtainable fr m Mr. S. Fripp, junr. (Hon. Sec.), or the members of the Committee.

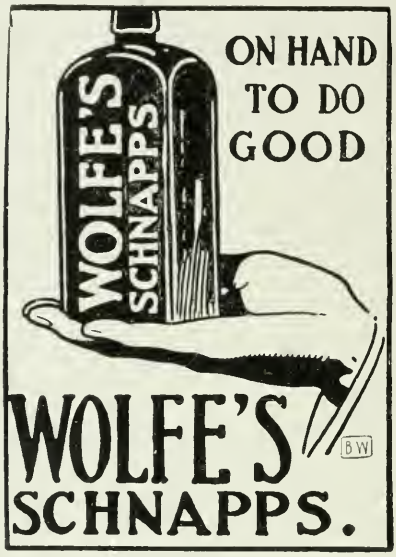
Saturday Half-Holiday.—The members of the Eastern Suburbs' Chemists' Association have decided on and after July 5 to close their pharmacies on Saturday afternoons from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Some pharmacists have already adopted this practice. With regard to earlier closing, the Association has forwarded a recommendation to Mr. D. Rankin that 7 p.m. is considered most favourable as the hour for closing in the Eastern Suburbs.

Bell Show Card Services for Chemists.—Australasian pharmacists will be interested in a two-page announcement, which appears in this issue, bringing under notice the specialised service of show cards which the Bell Advertising Co. is placing before chemists and opticians. The value of these counter adjuncts and window display cards is now beginning to be more fully realised. Effective show cards, specially adapted to the pharmacists' calling, are the "silent salesmen" of the business. The Bell system is now in use all over the United Kingdom, and where it has been introduced in Australia, the results from a business point of view have been most marked. Australian pharmacists should avail themselves of the Bell Company's special offer, which appears in this issue. Chemist-opticians will be also interested in the Optical Service, which the company has devised to meet the requirements of those taking up this class of business. The announcement appears on pages 3 and 4.

The Regulin Syndicate Ltd., 15 Cullum-street, London, E.C., have issued a series of interesting pamphlets respecting their "Regulin" preparations. "Regulin" consists in combining Agar-Agar, with a small quantity of aqueous Cascara Extract, previously freed from its bitter ingredients, thus forming a stable preparation, absorbing the moisture in the stomach, and stimulating the necessary motion by its action on the mucous membrane of the intestines. An accelerated natural evacuation, which cannot be induced by taking Agar-Agar alone, is the result. "Regulin" is therefore an ingenious combination of two important factors and has the advantages of being prompt in action, non-irritant, retaining its efficacy even in constant use, and at the same time allowing a gradual decreasing of the dose, owing to its prolonged action on the intestines, of not causing nausea or overtaxing of the stomach even by constant use. It does not create pathological irritation of the intestines, and may safely be given to children, and thus overcomes the disadvantages of Agar-Agar or Cascara Sagrada used singly. Another form of the preparation is "Regulin Biscuits, which are specially recommended by invalids and young children of delicate constitution. A large number of medical men are using "Regulin" in their practice in the treatment of chronic habitual constipation.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

LEADING BUSINESS in most promising Country town, Victoria. Turnover, £2300. Stock and fittings, £1200, and book debts, £450. Price, £2250. Terms to be arranged. Confidential inquiries, by letter, to A.J.P., 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne.



THE

Austral Coaching College

CONDUCTS CLASSES

Day, Evening, or by Correspondence

FOR THE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OF THE

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

FEE: £3 3s. per Term.

Single Subject by Arrangement.

Call or write to the Principal,

F. THOMAS, M.A.

195 Little Collins Street.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 330. June 20th, 1913.

	PAGE
AMERICAN NOTES	173
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	202
AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE	196
BRITISH NEWS	169
CORRESPONDENCE	199
COLLEGE NOTES	201
DENTAL BOARD OF VICTORIA	184
EDITORIAL—Pure Food and Drug Conference	176
Extension of the P.D.L.	177
Physicians and Parliament	177
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS—June, 1913	202-205
ENTERPRISE IN THE DRUG TRADE—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co.'s Factory	185-188
LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL	198
NEW SOUTH WALES—Pharmacy Board	192
Pharmaceutical Society	193
General News	194
NEW ZEALAND	197
OPTICAL DINNER	202
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—	
Abuse of Narcotic Drugs	174
Manufacture of Sugar of Milk	175
PERSONAL	206
PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LTD.	190
PURE FOODS CONFERENCE	179
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	194
TASMANIA	197
THE MONTH—	
A Pessimistic Outlook	179
Registration of Opticians	178
Shorter Hours for Physicians	178
TRADE NOTES	207
VICTORIA—	
Pharmacy Board	180
Pharmaceutical Society	183
Bendigo Chemists' Association	189
Harry Shillinglaw Testimonial	189
Sigma Chemical Co.	189

COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. ARTHUR F. W. VALE, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 114 Macauley Road, KENSINGTON, prepares candidates for the FINAL EXAMINATION of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing.

FEE £4/4/- (in advance).

ADDRESS—

ARTHUR F. W. VALE,
Pharmaceutical Coach,

114 MACAULEY RD., KENSINGTON.

TELEPHONE—321 ASCOT.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¾.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.

POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS

Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— ¼-in. ½-in. ¾-in. 1-in. 1½-in. 2-in. 3-in. 9.- 10.- 12/6 15/- 19/- 23.- 30/- } Per doz Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3/6 per dozen.
Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used "—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England. Contractors to His Majesty's Government

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d , 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

GROUT, BRADLEY & CO.

Fulham Place, 330a Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

Clarke's Registered Australian Eye Lotion | Kapp's Antiseptic Soap
Simpson's Soaps and Cements | "Laroona" Perfumes and Soaps
Perken's London-made Clinical Thermometers.

Importers and Indentors of Chemists' Sundries.

SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

PLEASE WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST.

It is a most comprehensive one, and will be found to meet most requirements. We solicit your careful perusal. We are prepared to execute orders for Pills from **Private Formulæ.**

Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS

EASTMAN'S

Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

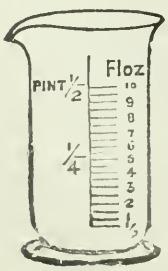
IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

Wholesale Agents—NATIONAL DRUG CO., 196 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

H. B. SILBERBERG & Co.,

443 BOURKE STREET

(Corner Bourke and Queen Streets). **MELBOURNE.**



LARGE STOCKS OF

Scientific Apparatus, Chemical Glassware, "Jena" Beakers and Flasks.
Microscopes, Assay and Chemical Balances, Crucibles, Gasoline Furnaces, etc., etc.

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

And at 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

TEL. 1377.

Best Tonic.
BRANDT'S
RED CROSS
LIQUID
MALT EXTRACT
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS.
Wholesale Agent—A. F. GRAHAM, 97 Queen St., Melbourne

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Ferm
IN WASTING DISEASES.
Hundreds of physicians appreciate its high quality. It is distinctive and inimitable. It means stringent milk regulations, malt in which the enzymes have been properly developed, a clean, sun-flooded plant with sanitary surroundings, and many years of experience. A food that may be of vital importance to some infant under your care that is not gaining in weight. Supplies the essential nutriment for stimulating life forces in the treatment of Febrile Diseases, Malarial Cachexia, Incipient Tuberculosis, and all cases of Systemic Weakness.
Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.
SAMPLES BY POST FREE TO THE PROFESSION, ON REQUEST
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.
SLOUGH, BUCKS., Eng. & Canada
Australasian Office: 26-30 JAMIESON ST., SYDNEY

ZENOBIA
PERFUMES
Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

The following are four of our regularly advertised and best selling lines:
LILY OF THE VALLEY
ROSE SUPREME,
SWEET PEA
BLOSSOM
NIGHT-SCENTED
STOCK
The Zenobia Perfumes show a good profit, and are protected and on the P.A.T.A. of Australia.
Write for Prices & Particulars to the
Australian Manufacturing and Importing Co. Ltd.
108 PITT ST., SYDNEY.
Wholesale Agents for Australia and New Zealand,
ZENOBIA LTD. Zenobia Laboratories Loughborough, Eng.

PURE BENZOL. MYRBANE OIL.
NITRO-BENZOL. BINITROBENZOL.
M. PHENYLENE DIAMINE.
M. TOLUYLENE DIAMINE.
MONO. BI. and TRI-NITROTOLUOLS
Manufactured by
JOHN W. LEITCH & CO.,
Milnsbridge Chemical Works,
NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.
ENGLAND.
Enquiries Solicited.

ATKIN'S
QUININE
TONIC
WINE
Meets with a ready sale.
TELEPHONE 1321
Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Duerdin and Sainsbury.
24 ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.

"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

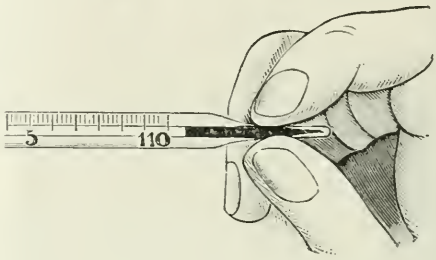
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally—"I PUSH BACK."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



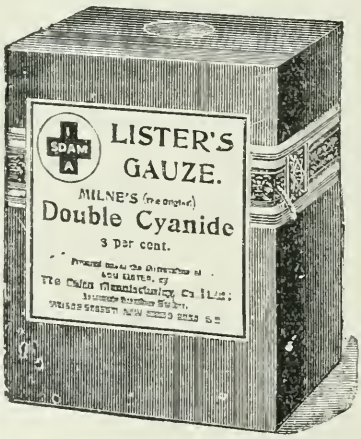
All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.



"It Pays to Buy the Best!"

LISTER'S GENUINE

DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE

IS PREPARED BY US UNDER

LORD LISTER'S PERSONAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surgeons should please see that Milne's Name and Trade Mark are on every package, to ensure getting a dressing in the preparation of which LORD LISTER'S instructions have been faithfully followed.

MILNE'S BATISTE,

A Waterproof Fabric in place of Jaconet, Oiled Silk, Gutta Percha Tissue &c.

GREASE-PROOF. SPIRIT-PROOF. NON-ADHESIVE. PERMANENT

Can be boiled for two hours without injury. Withstands all antiseptics.

MILNE'S RIBBON GAUZE FOR PLUGGING.

We have just introduced the above, medicated with Acetate of Aluminium. It is beautifully soft, with woven edge to prevent fraying. Please ask for this line, as several inferior imitations are being offered. The Ribbon Gauze is supplied either plain or medicated with any antiseptic, in bottles and boxes of 12 yds. each, ½, 1, 2 and 3 in wide.

Please Send your Orders to

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,

ADDRESS—CORNER OF SWANSTON & LONSDALE STS.

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents for CALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.

MEDICAL MEN

Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria, is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

6 oz. Bottle with formula, free to any physician, surgeon or nurse desiring to test SCOTT'S EMULSION

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited,
483 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

The Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

24 and 25 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON.

Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

WILLIAM MATHER LTD.

MANCHESTER. (Established 1847.)

LEADING LINES IN POROUS PLAISTERS.

STRENGTHENING AND CAPSICUM.

Customers may have their names and addresses printed on the wrappers and back cloths, free of charge, by ordering one gross, WHICH MAY BE ASSORTED. Printing done on the premises, thus avoiding delay. The above Plaisters, in yard rolls, 7 inches wide, each yard in enamelled metal box.

☛ To avoid disappointment, order Mather's Make from your Wholesale House.

POROUS or "VENTILO" (Reg. No. 255,845) GREEN BELLADONNA PLAISTERS

Guaranteed to contain 0·25 per cent. Leaf Alcoholic Extract Belladonna Alkaloids, in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901.

Australian Agents: F. KEMP & CO., 22 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY.

London Wholesale and Export Agents—MACE & HALDANE LTD., 94 MILTON ST., E.C.

REG. DESIGN No. 585439

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Health Exhibition London, Adelaide and Melbourne.

The Practitioner says:
"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The Medical Press and Circular says:
"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

The Lancet describes it as:
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

Benger's Food

is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this self-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

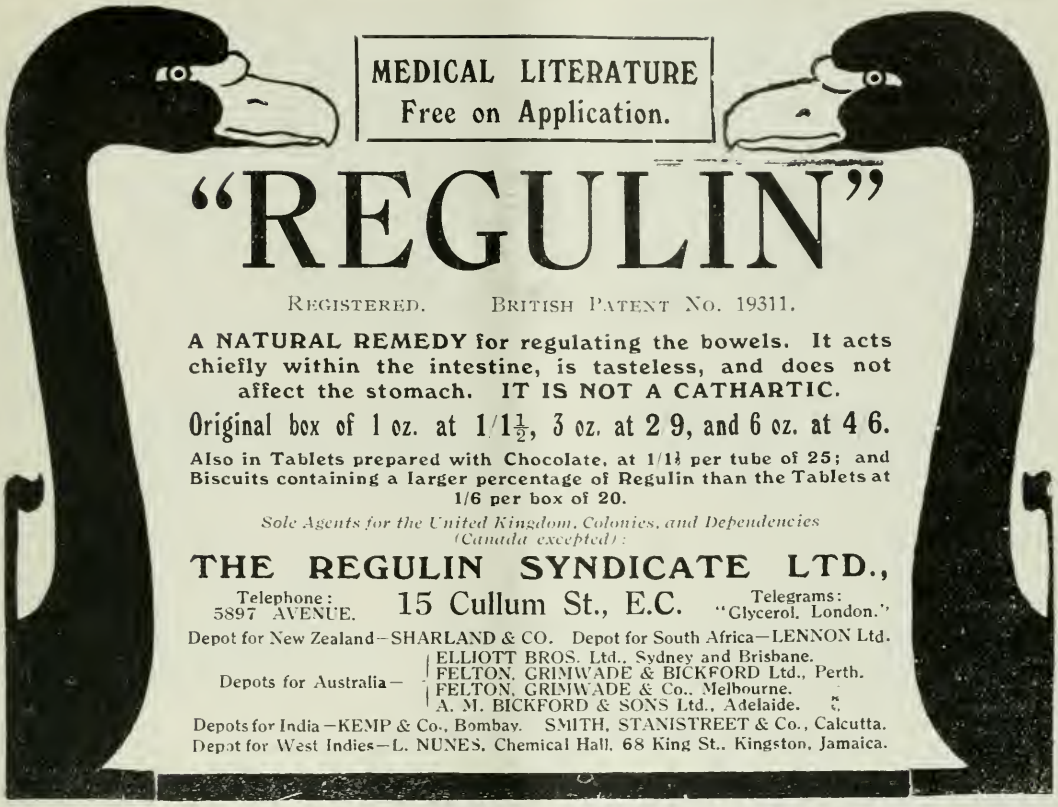
Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers,

or from the Manufacturers

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.,
Otter Works MANCHESTER England

Australian Address—
Falmouth Chambers — 117 Pitt Street — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

No. 35.



MEDICAL LITERATURE
Free on Application.

"REGULIN"

REGISTERED. BRITISH PATENT No. 19311.

A NATURAL REMEDY for regulating the bowels. It acts chiefly within the intestine, is tasteless, and does not affect the stomach. IT IS NOT A CATHARTIC.

Original box of 1 oz. at 1/1½, 3 oz. at 2 9, and 6 oz. at 4 6.

Also in Tablets prepared with Chocolate, at 1/1½ per tube of 25; and Biscuits containing a larger percentage of Regulin than the Tablets at 1/6 per box of 20.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, Colonies, and Dependencies (Canada excepted):

THE REGULIN SYNDICATE LTD.,

Telephone: 5897 AVENUE. 15 Cullum St., E.C. Telegrams: "Glycerol, London."

Depot for New Zealand—SHARLAND & CO. Depot for South Africa—LENNON Ltd.

Depots for Australia—
ELLIOTT BROS. Ltd., Sydney and Brisbane.
FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD Ltd., Perth.
FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co., Melbourne.
A. M. BICKFORD & SONS Ltd., Adelaide.

Depots for India—KEMP & Co., Bombay. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

Depot for West Indies—L. NUNES, Chemical Hall, 68 King St., Kingston, Jamaica.

PICKING UP MONEY

You can handle nothing more profitable than

Sainsbury's Antiseptic Poultice

(*Cataplasma Kaolin*)

In elegant 1 lb. lever top tins

which when stocked is like "finding money." It is one of the best applications for burns, bruises, sprains, and all inflammatory complaints, etc. Buy a 3 dozen parcel @ 14 - dozen, and obtain the extra 5 per cent. The Customer who carries Stocks has no worry about selling to satisfied consumers—in fact, this is a consumer appealing line.

DUERDIN & SAINSBURY,

349-351 Flinders Lane (Next door Messrs. Robt. Reid & Co.) Melbourne.

PEARS'

SOAP DEPÔT

495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

MELBOURNE.

FRANCIS FORREST & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock.

£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

WRITE FOR LATEST

Show Cards and Printed Matter

TO BE SENT TO WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR ENCLOSURE.

Emol-Keleet.

Reg^{d} Trade Mark.

A Natural Emollient Dusting Powder.

Authoritatively recommended for Skin Treatment.

The "LANCET" says:

"On account of its remarkable velvety smoothness it should possess a unique value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, etc., and for allaying irritation. We have not examined a more unctuous earth."

EMOL-KELEET possesses mildly astringent and sedative properties, and is employed successfully as an external application in the relief of eczema, for allaying the skin irritations of scarlet fever and measles, after vaccination, and in all sensitive and inflamed conditions of the skin.

Samples and Literature supplied to the Medical Profession on request.

FASSETT & JOHNSON

5 and 7, BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W., and
86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR USE IN THE BATH AND TOILET BASIN.

SULPHAQUA

Largely prescribed by the highest medical authorities in the United Kingdom and Abroad in treatment of

Skin Diseases, Aopecia Seborrhoica, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc.

Possesses powerful Antiseptic, Antiparasitic and Antalgic properties. Relieves intense Itching and Pain, is WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE ODOUR, and does not blacken the bath enamel.

SULPHAQUA SOAP.

Recommended for the Skin and Hair. Extremely useful in disorders of the sebaceous glands, and to persons subject to eczematous and other skin troubles.

In Boxes of ½ doz. and 1 doz. BATH CHARGES, 2 doz. TOILET CHARGES, and ¼ doz. SOAP TABLETS.

Obtainable from Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney; The Australian Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney; Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne; A. M. Bickford & Co. Ltd., Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, Fremantle; Drew, Robinson & Co, Albany, W.A.; Taylor & Colledge Ltd., Brisbane; F. H. Faulding & Co., Perth; Hatton & Laws, Launceston, etc.

The S.P. CHARGES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, St. Helens, England.

"SULPHAQUA" is stocked by the leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, U.S. America, etc.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd SEPT., 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1913, and March and June, 1913, will be—
A School Treasury of English Literature (*Murdoch*). Section IV. The portions to be memorised are—Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind (*Shakespeare*); L'Allegro (*Milton*); Sonnet on his Blindness (*Milton*); Ode to a Nightingale (*Keats*); Australian Federation (*Gay*).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book 1. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th DEC., 1913. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th SEPT., 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Acting Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

HYCOL

STOCK NOW.
Agents :—
MELBOURNE—Nolan Bros. & Broderick
SYDNEY—Potts & Co., 163 George St.
BRISBANE—Taylor & Colledge Ltd.

STOCK NOW.
Agents :—
ADELAIDE—G. H. Bremer & Co.
PERTH—F. H. Faulding & Co.
WELLINGTON (N.Z.)—Castenkyk & Focke.

THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

The Best Seller of Them All!

JOHNSON'S
SHAVING CREAM SOAP

J. & J.

J. & J.

10s. per dozen, or 9s. 9d. 3 dozen lots

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS, SAMPLES, ETC.,

On application to Managing Agents,

POTTER & BIRKS LTD.,

Grosvenor Street, Sydney.

Chemists Labels A SPECIALITY

OUR WISH IS THAT WE MAY DO YOUR **LABEL WORK**

HAND BILLS, MEMO. FORMS, BILL HEADS, and every description of

PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS FAIR and REASONABLE, **Never Excessive**

WE STAND FOR **QUALITY**—FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

E. WHITEHEAD & Co. GENERAL PRINTERS

238 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

JOHN ROSIER,

Foot Specialist, Chiropodist & Surgical Bootmaker

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Made only by Hand and to Measure. Perfect feet preserved in their pristine beauty.

Deformed Feet Orthopedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

Instructions from the Medical Faculty Carefully carried out, and immediate consultation when required.

For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

SURGICAL BOOTMAKER TO THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

ADDRESS

246 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

(LIBRARY SIDE). TELEPHONE NO. 4888.

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Cresolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

Stocked by Wholesale and Retail Houses of Australasia.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case, containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing
OPTICIANS.

W. WOOD & CO.,

HOWEY PLACE, Prop. Ltd.,
LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Best Medicine for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA
and in the Cough
of **BRONCHITIS**
and **CONSUMPTION.**
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and
Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of
NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT.
Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**
and effectually cuts short
all attacks of
SPASMS and **COLIC.**

From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD" (of London).

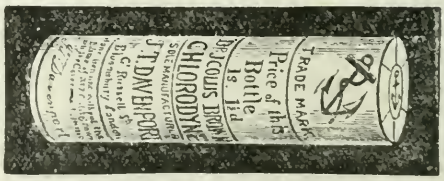
"It is now nearly 11 years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** At a time when the Association had few supporters, and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundations of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although of course we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection, seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

None Genuine without the words
"Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE"
on the Stamp.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT LTD., London. S.E.

ONLY GENUINE.



ORIGINAL AND

LISTERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The high repute of Listerine has been obtained by the voluntary favor bestowed upon it by professional men, and by means of their recommendation it has become known and prized by their patients to such an extent that it is now quite generally utilized as an article of domestic medicine, and for purposes of personal hygiene.

Australian Price List.

LAMBERT'S

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Listerine, 14-oz. bottles, **4s.** size...	...	...	per case, one doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 7-oz. bottles, **2s.** size...	per doz., **18s.**;		per case, two doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 3-oz. bottles, **1s.** size...	per doz., **9s.**;		per case, four doz.	**36s.**
Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.**;		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.**;		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.**;		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size, per doz., case ...				**36s.**

For Terms and Discounts, the Australian Trade will please address

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

MELBOURNE,

Australian Agents for

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

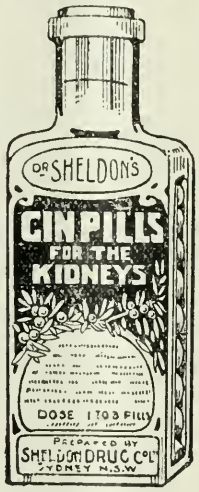
A GOOD SELLER!

DR. SHELDON'S GIN PILLS

FOR

BACKACHE and KIDNEY TROUBLES

A Non-Alcoholic KIDNEY PILL.



A Well-Advertised Line, consequently A BIG SELLER.

Small Size, 13s. 6d. doz., sells at 1s. 6d. bot.
Large ,, 22s. 6d. ,, ,, 2s. 6d. ,,

Dr. Sheldon's
GIN PILLS
FOR BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

ATTENTION!
CHEMISTS!

Now is the time to anticipate the fall and winter demand for

Antiphlogistine

TRADE MARK.

"The early bird catches the worm."

Don't be caught with a short stock of such a staple article, thus forcing your customer to go elsewhere.

ORDER AT ONCE AND BE PREPARED.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

SYDNEY.

ARTHUR COCKS & Co. Ltd.

Wholesale Practical Opticians,

318 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.
91 GRENFELL ST., ADELAIDE.
59 YORK ST., SYDNEY.
28 ADELAIDE ST., BRISBANE.

Supplying Spectacles by "rule of thumb" is the road to commercial ruin.

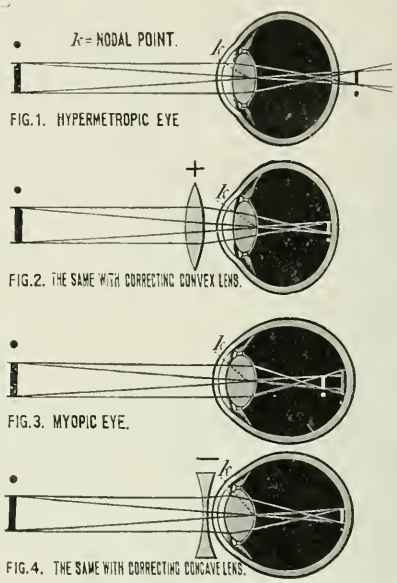
We HAVE Books on Optics
Books on Sight Testing
Books on Refraction

WE STOCK Test Cases, £2 2s. to £20
Test Cards and Diagrams

OUTFITS OF STOCK from £10 to £100

IN OUR WORKSHOP We Grind Lenses
We Make Lenses
We Repair Optical Derelicts

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE.



EFFECT OF LENSES.

LYSOL

IDEAL CLEANSING ANTISEPTIC.

A Powerful Deodorant and Disinfectant.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Druggists through Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Agents, J. L. LENNARD.

SYDNEY - - - -	Terranora Buildings, Reiby Lane.
MELBOURNE - - -	364 Little Collins Street.
ADELAIDE - - - .	110 Gawler Place.
BRISBANE - - - -	95-97 Edward Street.
WELLINGTON, N.Z. - - -	8 Mercer Street.

A MEDICINE OF
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
AND OINTMENT
HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
113 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MORE
'DREADNOUGHTS'
FOR
'AUSTRALASIA'

PARTICULARS FROM
G. JOHNSTON & SON.,
"Builders' Exchange,"
Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

REASONS WHY
ANTINEURASTHIN
pays better to stock than any other Nerve Food.

1. Because you can give your clients proof of its genuineness by furnishing them with an analysis.
2. Because it is guaranteed to be true to the published analysis.
3. Because such immediate and satisfactory results are obtained from its use as will bring you many customers from recommendations.
4. Because it leaves you a good profit and brings you a desirable clientelage.

ANTINEURASTHIN is indicated in Neurasthenia and all forms of nervous complaints.

Infantile Atrophy — Tuberculosis — Anaemia
Pancreatic Diabetes — Rickets — Uric Acid Troubles
Neuralgia — Headaches — Malnutrition — Dyspepsia

ANTINEURASTHIN is guaranteed under the Pure Foods Act of New South Wales, and will continue to be largely advertised throughout Australasia.

Send for Revised Discount List to

H. A. GODDARD, 90 QUEEN STREET, :: MELBOURNE. ::

406-414 Queen St., Brisbane, Queensland.
82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Cliff St., Fremantle, W.A.
Murray St., Perth, W.A.
Watson's Buildings, Wellesley St., Auckland, N.Z.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are, broadly, to advance the study of pharmacy in all its branches, to encourage the prosecution of pharmaceutical research, to promote mutual goodwill among those interested in pharmacy, and to aid in the advancement, generally, of the practice of Pharmacy.

HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Founded in 1857, the Society has a history of concerted work extending over 56 years. Its influence has always been exerted in protecting the interests of the craft from outside aggression, and a perusal of the records shows the large amount of useful work which the Society has achieved in this direction.

The Society was originally responsible for initiating the Formulary of Unofficial Remedies, which was the starting point from which the "AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY" has developed.

ORGANISATION.

The management of the Society is entrusted to a council of twelve members, who meet monthly, or oftener as required, and who devote a considerable amount of time and personal attention to the welfare of pharmacists generally.

EDUCATION.

An important part of the Society's work is to provide educational facilites for pharmaceutical students, and the College of Pharmacy is generally acknowledged as a high-class technical institution, and the position which it has attained has given pharmacists an improved status in the community. All students who have passed through the College should regard it as their pleasant duty to affiliate themselves with the Pharmaceutical Society, under whose auspices the College of Pharmacy has advanced to its present position.

THE LIBRARY.

Members have the advantage of the use of the Society's library which contains the latest standard publications relating to pharmacy, chemistry, analysis, botany and materia medica, and also the principal periodical pharmaceutical literature.

MEMBERSHIP.

Although supported largely by practising Pharmacists, there are a large number of Pharmacists actually in business who are not already members, and it is to these that this appeal is made to join the Society and not to allow a small section of the craft to bear the full burden of the work, the results of which are shared by all.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The entrance fee has been reduced to 10s. 6d.; the annual subscription is 21s., and for this sum every member has the privilege of assisting in the work of organisation and of receiving, post free, a copy of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* each month. The Journal is published at 10s. and contains an epitome of pharmaceutical news and other matter of general interest to pharmacists.

A Diploma of Membership is forwarded on election.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for nomination to membership should be forwarded to the Secretary, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, on the prescribed form.

C. L. BUTCHERS, *Secretary.*

OL. EUCALYPTI B.P. 1898.

OWING to the alteration of the standard characters of EUCALYPTUS OIL in the New Edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*, a large number of Eucalyptus Oils hitherto stocked by the trade containing Phellandrene, are now precluded from use for dispensing medical prescriptions.

Bosisto's "Standard Test"

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British Pharmacopœia.*

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is guaranteed to contain—

From **60** to **70 per cent.** of **Eucalyptol.**

To have a **Specific Gravity** of from ·915° to ·920°

To have an **Optical Rotation** of from + 3°·5 + 6°.

And **does not contain** any **Phellandrene.**

In ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

J. BOSISTO & CO.

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

Richmond, Melbourne.

Wholesale Agents: { Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
Messrs. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., Trinity Square, London.

Ashton & Parsons'

Large 1/- Size

HOMŒOPATHIC

PILULES AND TINCTURES

PER DOZ. **4/6** NET.

NOTE.—Abroad and in the Colonies the price is necessarily higher to cover cost of freight, import duty, etc.

Mother and Strong Potencies always sent unless otherwise ordered.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The distinguished honor of having received commands from

H.M. the Queen.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.M. the King of Greece.
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife.
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.I.H. the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe-Langenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H. the Furstin of Schwarzburg.
H.R.H. Prince Carol of Roumania.
H.H. the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.
H.S.H. Hereditary Princess of Leiningen
H.H. Princess Reuss, &c, &c.

Is an unique example of the world-wide popularity and unparallelled excellence of the medicines.

ASHTON & PARSONS LTD.

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Caution!

To Infringers, Imitators, or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All information should be addressed to the Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

PATENT AGENTS,

Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Australasian Depot: 408-410 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

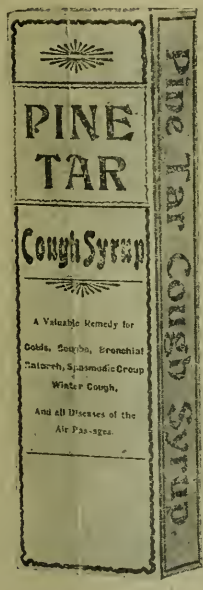
COUGH SYRUPS

UNDER YOUR OWN NAME.

Note the fine line that we offer,
Three formulas.
Every one a preparation of established merit.
Every one a seller and profit maker.

White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar, in one size only.
Pine Tar Cough Syrup, in two sizes.
Laxative Cough Syrup, in two sizes.

LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
An EFFICIENT REMEDY for THE TREATMENT OF COLDS COUGHS BRONCHIAL CATARRH SPASMODIC CROUP and ALL DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES
LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP


PINE TAR
Cough Syrup
A Valuable Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchial Catarrh, Spasmodic Croup Winter Cough, And all Diseases of the Air Passages
Pine Tar Cough Syrup

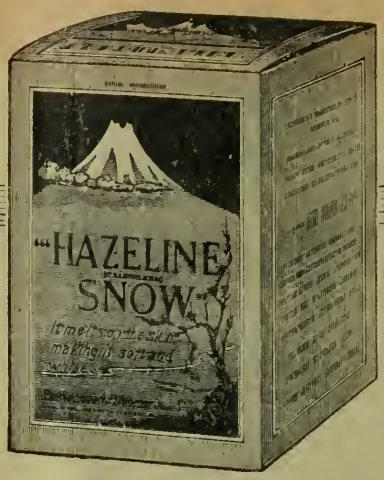
White Pine
COUGH SYRUP
WITH TAR
A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, SPASMODIC CROUP WINTER COUGH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE PASSAGES
White Pine COUGH SYRUP

Select the formulas that suit your requirements, and order a gross or two now. Set a few in your show window. We supply show cards and window strips free. You can get right into a money-making business that will last all winter. Samples and prices on application.

WE PRINT YOUR CARD ON LABEL AND CARTON.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. 125 York St. SYDNEY.

Profitable Toilet Preparations



TRADE
"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
MARK

Supplied in glass pots, at 10/0 per dozen subject.

'HAZELINE'
(TRADE MARK)
CREAM

Supplied in glass pots, at 10/0 per dozen; also in collapsible metal tubes of two sizes, at 5/0 and 9/6 per dozen respectively, subject.

Prices quoted are prices in Sydney

Two of the most successful toilet preparations ever produced.

They are ideal examples of elegant pharmacy and are really beneficial.

There is an air of refinement about the external appearance of "'Hazeline' Snow" and 'Hazeline' Cream which appeals to discriminating buyers.

Displayed, they create a good impression and attract the best class of business.

E 236 *t*

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES
and 48*t*, Kent Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

All Rights Reserved

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by H. Hearne & Co., Paragon Printers, 285-287 Latrobe Street (2 doors from Elizabeth Street), Melbourne.